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From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 23, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SENOIA.

Mrs. F. M. Brantly accidentally fell out of the door on last Saturday night, dislocating and probably fracturing her arm.——Rev. David Nolan has caught six beavers within the last week, three of them weighing over fifty pounds each.—*Journal.*

AUGUSTA.

Bishop Miles, colored, President of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, now in session in Augusta, in his address says: "I now report to you fourteen annual Conferences, with six hundred and thirty-five traveling preachers, five hundred and eighty-three local preachers and a membership of sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight." He also says: "It is eminently proper that I remind you officially of the Christian kindness and consideration of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, toward us as a people. Under the authority of their own General Conferences, their Bishops assisted in our organization, by presiding at our first session, ordaining our Bishops, publishing our discipline and helping to redeem in spirit and to the letter the promise made us as to the transfer of church property. The brethren of the church South have shown us great favor, and their debtors we are, for sympathy and encouragement, for brotherly counsel and material aid, and the transfer, under all the forms of securities of law, of an amount of property which, left to ourselves, we would not have realized in a generation. Let our brotherly love toward them abound, and let us vindicate their confidence in us by fidelity to our work and active consideration to the mission whereunto we are called." Improvements are being made on the grounds of the Augusta German Schenzen Club. ——Augusta policemen trace out chicken thieves by securing the head of a slaughtered fowl. Lieutenant Prather took the head of one rather peculiarly cut off, and succeeded in finding a dressed chicken exposed for sale, to the neck of which the head is reported to have been an accurate fit.——The Union Waiters' Association of Augusta, celebrated their fourteenth anniversary Thursday afternoon by a public parade.——Miss Anna C. Elliott has been selected to take charge of the female school at the Augusta Free School building.——An association has been organized in Augusta for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Snowden.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ELBERTON.

That $75,000. The subscriptions are gradually reaching up to the point aimed at, and but a short time will elapse before the amount is raised for our railroad. ——Elberton is favored with a few cases of measles.—*Gazette.*

COLUMBUS.

The recent heavy decline in cotton has had the effect to open the eyes of many of our farmers. They are planting more corn. Many have increased the area of grain this week.—The Georgia State Dental Convention will meet in Columbus, April 2.——The rush of freight to Columbus (and it is constituted of provisions) proves conclusively that our planters are very poor farmers, and that all their cotton money has gone, or is going, to the West for provisions that could have been raised cheaper at home.—*Sun.*

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, the directors were authorized to establish a Savings Department in connection with their general business, and to adopt such measures as seemed best to secure the erection of another mill.——The Columbus Ice Works are driving away after a lively fashion. They are storing away the ice. A heavy demand for the article is expected to spring up in a couple of weeks.

TALBOTTON.

Mumps, measles, etc., have entirely disappeared from our town.——On Saturday night, Miss Walton Biggers, daughter of Judge Biggers, of Muscogee county, and pupil of Le Vert College, died of typhoid fever, at the residence of President Mangel, where she was boarding.—*Standard.*

SAVANNAH.

The revivals of Trinity Methodist Church are largely attended ——We learn that information has been received stating that a defalcation has been discovered in the Savannah post-office department to the amount of several thousand dollars.——On Thursday night John G. Saxe lectured in Savannah on "Love," under the auspices of the Georgia Historical Society.——On Thursday morning Timothy Farrell, of Savannah, attempted to end his woes by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. Powerful emetics were administered, and it is now supposed that he will recover.——An association of gentlemen, chiefly from Savannah, have purchased a body of coal lands near Round Mountain. Three colored kerosene oil thieves have been arrested in Savannah.——Major General Irvin McDowell, United States Army, and staff, are in the city.—*News.*

ALBANY.

The planting interests of Southwestern Georgia are in a better condition than (at this season) any year since the war. Corn is up and growing finely, and the cotton fields are in splendid preparation for the seed.——Some kind of disease is prevalent among the fowls in Albany.——The Musical Club of Albany has adopted a constitution and elected R. D. Mallary President, Vice President Carey W. Styles.——*News.*

COVINGTON.

Clover, wheat and oats are looking very well in this county.——Covington has an old negro man who claims to be one hundred and twelve years old.——The guano dealers of this place have exhausted their supply of fertilizers.——Covington people are being vaccinated.——Dr. Edward V. Branham has been selected as speaker for the M. E. Sunday school for the celebration in May.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

Tennessee News.

Martins are visiting Knoxville.

Chattanooga's steam ferry boat is to be launched soon.

J. G. Webb, of Chattanooga, is to publish a monthly Mail and River Advertiser.

Since April, 1869, Dr. Rodgers, as postmaster at Knoxville, has drawn $16,000 as his recompense, and his clerks $10,000.

Variety.

In Indiana, if a wife can prove that her husband has cold feet continually, she has no difficulty in obtaining a divorce.

"You look like a bear," said a wife to her husband who had gone in his shaggy overcoat to take her home from a party. "I'm not as much bare as you are," he retorted, nodding at her neck and arms. There's trouble brain in that family; but it's too cold for divorces.

South Carolina News.

There are at Aiken at present about two hundred and ninety invalids.

The Air-Line Railroad will be in running order from Spartanburg to Charlotte in ten days.

Meningitis prevails to an alarming extent in Newberry.

An extensive revival is in progress in Chester.

The deepest well in the world is located at the village of Sperenberg, twenty miles from Berlin. It is four thousand one hundred and ninety-four feet deep.

Tom Scott is reported to be the owner of 16,000 miles of railroad and sixteen acres of Legislature.

A TOUR OF EUROPE---No. 7.

English Railway Stations, Tickets and Sleeping Cars—King Cotton's Capital City—Cotton, Cotton Everywhere—European Omnibuses, Queen Victoria and Sir Robert Peel.

The Father of His Country on an Important Subject—A few Observations on Kriss Kringle, and the Black Country—The Iron Town—Smoke.

Written Expressly for the Atlanta Constitution.

Surface indications are rarely wanting to remind "our American cousins" of a land of classes while their tread English soil. The railway system, for example, is strongly impregnated with it. The larger stations are not only provided with waiting-rooms for the three classes of passengers, but with corresponding offices also,—all conspicuously designated by appropriate signs. Little tables abound in the waiting-rooms, to which the waiters will bring, from the luncheon bar, whatever the traveler wishes in the way of meat or drink, at the prices of the particular class. A railway meal as we bolt it, is almost unknown.

The life of an English railway ticket expires with the day of its purchase; and as we had unwisely bought a couple to Manchester from Melrose, we felt compelled to take a late train, at Carlisle, for the completion of the journey. Darkness and the street lamps of Preston are my remembrances of the only night trip that I made on foreign soil. The wide capacious seats that extend across the car, in the little European boxes, are excellent berths—if one can monopolize a whole one. Such was the case on this trip; we were monarchs of all that we surveyed in our compartment. Some time after midnight we had a presentiment that the city was nigh; and our next slumber occurred on the top flat of a hotel in the

COTTON METROPOLIS.

The morning disclosed a horse of another color—a red horse perhaps, in the days of the Druids or Romans or Saxons; for they occupied in turn the ground that King Cotton afterwards conquered, and has held for the last two centuries. I say that we looked on what might have been buildings of red brick, but age, the almost constant insular rain, and a general smokiness have streaked and stained discolored them until they present a most dismal appearance. Nor is it strange when we remember that 2,000,000 tons are consumed a year—many a chimney sending out, weekly, the smoke and gasses of 120 to 150 tons.

And when the Gate City becomes the Manchester of America, may it never reproduce the endless streets of low dingy two-story brick houses that stretch from one huge shapeless factory to another in the city on the inky Irwell—streets that swarm with dirty pallid children, sallow-looking operatives, and pale factory girls whose dress and hair are flecked with

THE SPRAY OF COTTON.

The manufacture of "Manchester Cottons" began in 1352, and about 1760 a market was found all over the civilized world. The business in its various branches, including the manufacture of silks and of silks and cottons mixed, has steadily prospered; and to-day we behold a town, three times as large as the commercial metropolis of the South, created by the spindles four thousand miles away from a cotton field, and on an inland plain that no ship can reach. The spinning jenny, the power-loom, and various other improvements in the manufacture of the great staple, originated in the toiling city. I have no statistics to prove the vast proportions of Manchester's trade—nor, indeed, does the traveler need any. He sees it constantly in her streets, in bales, in boxes, in stacks of unpacked calico on the carts, in minute parcels on the passing dandy's dress-coat, in the shape of grimy mills with their countless rows of windows and smoke-pouring shafts, in the black stream of the city, and in the busy crowds of struggling, sometimes starving, men and women. My traveling companion formerly lived among these people, and while he was looking up his kindred, I mounted the

TOPS OF OMNIBUSES,

and rode up and down, across and cornerwise, in the city—a very good and economical way. As all European busses are of similar construction, and as we shall use them in the cities that we visit, we rise to explain their peculiarities. They are generally lower and larger than ours, oftentimes requiring three or four hours, and each one carrying a Conductor and Cadder at the end. I suppose that they are much alike any other 'bus inside—for I never took an inside seat—but on the tops—up the ladder, that is,—there are outward-facing seats in the middle. The fare is lower,—low enough even inside,—and the panoramic views therefrom are not seen through a glass darkly. You will sit up there a great many times, kind reader, while we travel in foreign parts. In a town of a half of a million there are, of course, many

FINE BUILDINGS,

and places, but they are rather exceptional than otherwise. There is the famous Free Trade Hall, and the Corn, Stock and Royal Exchanges, the Town Hall, and the old Cathedral,—all worth visiting,—yet I believe we will give all of them the slip that we may the unsteadily go over one of the six handsome bridges that span the narrow Irwell, to

PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

Salford is a large city itself, enjoying a separate municipal government, although only a sluggish creek, across which a man can almost jump, lies between it and Manchester. I would not like to spy the dust with white cotton clothes on. But the Park. It is a gem of thirty-two acres. The Queen visited the pretty place in 1851, when she was greeted by sixty thousand Sunday school scholars. I am sure that the woman's heart appreciated that welcome if the sovereign did not. A statue of her Majesty commemorates the event; and near by is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel. Permit me to copy the inscribed words taken from his last speech, familiar though they be:

"It may be that I shall have a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will, in the abodes of those whose lot it is to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their wasted strength with abundant and untasted food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,

located in this park, I whiled away a pleasant afternoon. It is free to all; and contains a library of about 20,000 volumes, many rare and curious things connected with the history and trade of the city and county, a considerable collection of statuary, and a creditable gallery of paintings. I think I have somewhere read or heard that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. If that is really so, there is much permanent pleasure in this institution for the weary brains of the great sweating, working city.

In the museum is a collection of autograph letters,—one, if my memory serves, from each of our Presidents. General Washington's brief note relates to a subject dear to the stomachs of all true Americans. I give it entire, in the full belief that it has not been laid before our proud people, and I know it never will be again. Seeing a pen that lay beside the famous hatchet, he wrote (Thompson keeps them):—

"General Washington presents his compliments and thanks to Capt. Pray—and accepts with much pleasure the present of oysters which he has been so kind as to send this day."

"Tuesday, 26th."

Benjamin Franklin, under date of August 3rd, 1784, was thankful for a lot of rhubarb and turnip seeds that had come to hand; and Robert Burns, of course, was troubled about a little bill.

OVER THE RED-TILED ROOFS

we dashed away from the bustling cotton emporium, on the third morning of our arrival. English rain run right into the heart of a town, even in London, sometimes under but generally over the houses. The driver can pull the throttle wide open at the start, and he does so almost—that effecting a great saving of time, fretfulness and profanity. The top side of Manchester presented itself to us as we left; and I must say that I do not understand how Kriss Kringle can get through the chimney pots and smoke of her homes. A score or so of little Manchesters clustered about a great, steam-puffing mill, and a sweet fresh rain-christened country side fled past us in hasty review, before we came to Staffordshire and

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

From Wolverhampton to Birmingham,—a distance of about twenty miles,—there is not grass enough to graze a goat—figuratively speaking. In the place of green fields and feeding flocks, sweet shady lanes and climbing honeysuckles, we have blast furnaces, collieries, heaps of slag, scoria—and mercy knows what else, fragments of expended machinery, old rent engine-boilers,—the wreck of mines and physical power. The very streams run darkness, and the air is lurid with the gases dug from the bowels of the earth. John Bull trudges through it with a smutchy face and his sleeves rolled up; but for all that his square paper cap is the true crown of England's wealth and glory. The multitude of furnaces are said to present, at night, a scene that surpasses the most vivid imagery in Dante's "Inferno." It is one town all the way to

BIRMINGHAM,

where we rested for a night. Here iron is king instead of cotton. We saw but little of the city, and that little was not eminently pleasing. I fear that I have done Glasgow and Manchester injustice, and that they will feel bad about it. Did I say that they are smoky? Then in the light, or more truthfully gloom, of my Birmingham experience I unconditionally withdraw all such observations. The smoke of the hardware town is really oppressive to one who has been brought up on air, and keeps his eyes a-blinking. We shall reach our native element after a while, but this time we part in a cloud of smoke.

F.

A PARIS BALL.

How Frenchmen Act as Maskers Do.

Paris (February 25) cor. of the London Morning Post.]

I have often observed that English friends, who observe what we may call almost religious propriety at home, when in Paris, under the influence of some evil spirit, become elastic, restless, loose. They want to do something half improper, and are continually apologizing to themselves for a determination to depart from their usual principles of morality. So it occurred last night. Hervey Tarton proposed that we should all go to the Bal de l'Opera. Rev. Mr. S——, one of our party, who is on his way to join the famous anti-slavery mission, said there was no harm in witnessing scenes of vice if we did so to strengthen our morality. I ventured to suggest a visit to one of the many people's masked balls as far more amusing and novel than the Grand Opera Carnival midnight fete. Ere long a couple of carriages conveyed us to a distant quarter of democratic Paris, not far from the fortification walls, and we alighted at the Star Saloon ball-room. It was nearly midnight. We entered a lamp-illuminated broad doorway, and on paying two sous (five pence,) found ourselves in a spacious hall, hung with glittering chandeliers, which were reflected in a series of mirrors which circled the whole interior. Under a gallery were seats and round tables, where people who were spectators indulged in coffee, absinthe, the many colored sweet drinks of Paris beer, eau-de-vie, and cherry brandy. The orchestra, of circular form, occupied the center of the commodious room. The costumes of the maskers and dancers were generally representations, or familiar life caricatures, of cooks, omnibus drivers, carpenters, Seine water-women, pierrots, and costumes of no period or country, and which simply represented the grotesque. Very few in a dress which demanded an expenditure of money. Some of the ladies wore elegant toilets, which looked very much like extracts from their mistresses wardrobes. We were among the artisan world, and that female world to whom the female aristocracy in Paris are slaves. We don't call them servants, but the *gens de maison* of Mme. la Barronne, etc. While some of the ladies were over-dressed, others had almost forgotten to veil certain beautiful outlines of form we are allowed by the eccentric laws of propriety to admire in marble. One masker attracted much attention. He appeared in the dress of a gentleman going to bed—nightcap, night-shirt, and, being cold weather, drawers. He was frequently cheered by the ladies. What struck us as very admirable, was some half dozen young fellows who had very cleverly assumed the dress, walk and movement of fine ladies. Some cunning artist in hair had supplied the head dress, some clever artist in paint and powder had worked with success on the face, and the decollete bust was artistically rufled. These young fellows must be servants in families where they have watched their mistresses, and possess the gift of imitation. Two characters, representing a newly-married couple, afforded great amusement. The bridegroom in black, white cravat and gloves. The bride (a youth) in gauzy white toilette, orange-blossom wreath, and white satin shoes. The married couple of humble life as dressed up on the wedding day. How admirably they played their parts. The wife was continually losing her husband, finding him dancing or making himself amiable with the ladies. Then the quarrel, the explanation; really as if they had been educated actors. One pretty woman represented the Republic in red cap and flowing robes. Behind her walked a King in kingly costume (a little dingy) acting as footman. By no means had music set the laughing, lively many-colored moving crowd frantically dancing, and kept them at it. We agreed that no other people in the world could do justice to the *bal masque.*

Alabama News

The employees of the New Orleans and Selma Railroad being on a strike, no trains are running on that road at present.—*Selma Times.*

The municipal election comes off in Selma on the first of April.

Birmingham boasts of a house that was moved all the way from Huntsville.

Chief Justice Peek, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

Bob Moseley, of the Talladega News and Mountain Home, who recently turned Radical, has been appointed Postmaster at Talladega.—*Selma Times.*

Personal and Other Items.

Olive Logan has bought a $25,000 house in New York.

The Fire Department of Bangor, Maine, actually cost $4,766 66 less than the appropriation last year.

One Charles Clarkson, of Hays City, has killed three thousand buffaloes in the last four months.

Henry Ward Beecher returned home from his Western tour of seventeen lectures with $12,000 as his net profits.

Charlotte Cushman gets six thousand dollars for her two weeks performance at Wall's Opera House, Washington.

Facts.

According to the latest estimate, the total population of the globe is 1,377,000,000 souls.

The heaviest brain on record is that of a brick layer of Sussex, England. Its weight was sixty-seven ounces.

KILL OR CURE.

A Story of the American Civil War.

The Fancies of a Wounded Soldier Who Turned Opium Eater—He Marries the Girl He Wished to Kill.

"The Major is a capital fellow, doctor," I said, as we sauntered out to smoke our cigars in the garden, after an early dinner; "but he ought to be more merciful to us wretched bachelors. What with his charming wife and that exemplary baby, he makes it difficult to respect the tenth commandment."

"You admire Mrs. Layton?"

"Admire her! If she were not Charley's wife I should fall head over ears in love with her. I have seen fairer faces, but for deep, pretty, delicate, womanly ways I never met her equal."

"You couldn't understand a man's thirsting for her blood?"

"Good gracious! A wretch who could touch one of her golden hairs roughly deserves to be crucified."

"And yet for many days she was in deadly peril of her life."

"For her fortune?"

"She had none."

"Don't tell me, doctor, that an innocent creature like her could give any one cause for revenge."

"No; I won't tell you anything of the sort."

"I think I see. Some one was madly in love with her?"

"If you were to guess till this day out you would not find the cause," said my friend. "Let us sit down here, and I will explain. It's no secret; I wonder the Major has not told you."

"Down here" was on a rustic seat that the Major's pretty wife had made at the end of his garden, close to where a little rill soon to be lost in the blue Hudson, tinkled its way through his grounds.

"During the war," began the doctor, "I served in the army, in the same regiment with an old school mate. He was as fine a soldier as ever drew a sword. Hale, hearty, and sound in mind and body; eager to see service—and he saw plenty. I thought that he bore a charmed life, till one day he was carried into the hospital tent in a bad way. A ball had entered his shoulder, glanced on the clavicle (what you call the collar bone), and had gone—somewhere. That was all we could tell, for there was no other orifice; but whether it had passed up or down, or taken some erratic course round about, such as balls will take, we know not, and no probing could find out. Well, he recovered, went North to regain his strength, and for nearly three years I lost sight of him. When the war was over, and I had begun to practice as a civilian in New York, I met him again. But how changed! He was a living skeleton, and I saw in a moment that he had become habituated to opium. Do you know what that means? No! Well, throw a bucket of water into a piano, and then light a fire under it, and its strings will not be more out of tune than all opium-smoker's nerves are out of order. He asked me if he might call on me at my office, and of course I assented; but it was days before he came, and when he did arrive I knew that he had been preparing himself for a fight with himself. Some foolish patients come prepared to hide the truth, some to magnify their ills. It is part of our business, in serious cases, to examine a man's mind before we ask about his body, and hardened as a surgeon must be, I assure that the condition of my poor friend frightened me. There was an expression in his eye that I had never seen in any sane being; and what made this worse was the calm, business like manner in which he spoke. He told me that soon after he had (apparently) recovered from his wound, he began to suffer pains in his head, which increased in severity till they became so agonizing that he had recourse to opiates to relieve them. "But I have not come to consult you about this," he said, this I can bear—must bear. Would to God that they were always tearing me! The worst is when they were not!'

"They leave you very weak?" I suggested.

"They leave me," he replied, quite calmly, "with a burning, all but unconquerable, desire to take human life."

"I am not generally a nervous man, but I started, and looked round me for some weapon of defense.

"Don't be afraid," he continued, with a sad smile, the fit is not on me now. I should not have come if it had been. I have been nearly starved once or twice, not daring to leave my room. I can conquer my madness now; the question is, how long I can continue to do so. I feel it is growing upon me. I feel my power of resistance becoming weaker and weaker—the craving for blood getting stronger and stronger. I am like a man who has slipped over a precipice, and has the earth and shrubs to which he clings, slowly, slowly, surely, surely, giving way with him. I have brought wretched curs out of the streets, and killed them in my frenzy, in the hope to exhaust it on them. It is no use. I must have human life."

"Any human life?" I inquired, "or some one in particular?"

"Why do you ask this, doctor?" he cried, getting suddenly excited.

"No matter, go on."

"Sometimes," he resumed, "it seemed that any life would do; and sometimes—doctor, four days before I saw you I met upon a New Jersey ferry-boat, a young girl. So pretty, so refined, and nice! I followed her to her house—the devil, that has taken possession of me, led me. She went in, and soon came out again into her little garden, and tended her flowers—poor child! Doctor, if I had had a pistol with me I should have shot her. You may smile; but some day soon I shall take a pistol on purpose, and shoot her."

"It was clearly no use arguing with him. The best way with such people is to admit their facts and try to work around them.

"Then," said I, "the only thing you can do is to submit to the restriction of any asylum till this feeling has passed."

"It will not pass. If I were to go to a mad-house, I should cheat sane. Sooner or later their vigilance over me would be relaxed. Then I should murder my keeper, and go straight for that innocent girl."

"Then leave the country."

"Well, that would save her; but, doctor, one life is as dear to its holder as another. If I don't kill her I shall kill some one else."

"My dear fellow," I replied, in as light a tone as I could assume, "these fancies are curable. Put yourself under skilled medical treatment. You are all to bits, physically. Get sound in body and you'll get all right in your mind."

"On the contrary; I am all in bits, as you say, mentally, and my body suits a thorough my mind. Medical treatment! I have consulted every practitioner of note here and in Europe. Some think I am fooling them, look wise and talk as you do about treatment." All have failed. Doctors are no use to me."

"Then may I ask you why you have come here?"

"To ask your advice as a friend," he answered, drawing his chair nearer to me; and lowering his voice "to ask you one question as a friend and a God fearing man, and to which I pray you to give me a plain yes or no."

"Go on."

"Feeling as I feel, shall I be justified before God in taking my own life?" Will it be actually the best thing to do for myself what I would do for a mad dog?"

"I repeat his words almost as he spoke them. I cannot give you the faintest idea of the solemn deliberation with which he put this awful question. For some moments I could not say a word. Then I started up and told him that I would not answer him yes or no—that it was not fair to ask me to take such responsibility. Then he rose, too, and said that he must resolve it for himself, and I saw plainly which way it would go.

"Give me till to-morrow to think it out," I said, detaining him.

"To-morrow may be too late," he replied. "The fit may come on me to-night for all I know."

"Come home with me; I'm not afraid. You won't hurt me," I said.

"I would try very hard not to do so—but I know myself. Don't you trust me."

"I will trust you; but I'll do more. You are not armed, I suppose?"

"No," he replied, with a shudder, "not now."

"I'll take care that you shall not be, and I'll carry my derringer in my pocket. On the first indication of homicidal mania I give you my word I'll shoot—and I'll shoot straight."

"I said this to satisfy him, poor fellow! in his weak state I could have laid him down like a child. It did satisfy him and we went home together. I led him to talk of our old soldier days, and gradually got him back to his wound. I made him describe the first sensation of pain in his head, and repeat all that his different medical advisers had said. I happened to have a strong preparation of hasheesh by me. I gave him a dose, and whilst under its influence I carefully examined his head. Now the head, you must know, does not fatten or waste away in proportion to other parts of the body. Still his had become more skin and bone, and this state, perhaps, gave me an advantage over others who had made the same examination. At last I felt, or thought I felt, a slight twitching—a sort of abnormal pulsation—about two inches above the left ear. It might be merely nervous, but it might be caused by the ball. "I then set my mind to work, and thought the whole case over steadily. In the first place was that impulse to take human life, of which my poor friend had spoken, really uncontrolable. [For example suppose that one day he did take a pistol on purpose," and go to that young lady's garden—would he shoot her? To suppose that the insane mind never changes its purpose, or turns from the fell completion of its purpose, is to say in other words that the insane mind is stronger than the sane mind. If a man with a freshly broken leg were to tell you that he was going to run a foot-race, you would not believe him, because your common sense revolts against the idea of his running with a leg disabled. But if one with his brain disabled declares that he is going to do something dependent upon the action of the mind, common sense does not argue so well.

"In the second place, did my poor friend, with his impaired means of judgment, believe that the impulse was uncontrolable? Because if he did, the end would be the same, so far as he was concerned. He would sacrifice his own life to protect that of others, though they were in no actual danger.

"In the third place, might not this story of the impulse be a mere pretense to excuse the commission of suicide? Now there are no forms of madness more obscure in their origin, more difficult to detect, more persistent, and more fatal than suicidal mania; and as there has been numerous cases in which persons who have destroyed themselves have carefully prepared evidence tending to show that their death was accidental, why should there not be one in which the fatal act was to be (so far as possible) justified?

"In the fourth place, granting that there was either real homicidal mania or fancied homicidal mania tending to suicidal, or simply the latter—was there any possibility of a cure?

"As the first three questions rested for their solution on one set of facts, and the deductions to be drawn therefrom, I considder them together. A victim of suicidal mania rarely if ever speaks of suicide. When a man says he is going to drown himself, you may generally direct him to the cars which will take him to the river side with the fullest conviction that he will not breakfast with crabs. If, in an exceptional case, suicide is mentioned, it will either be treated lightly, as an act that is not a crime, or the patient will be very earnest in his assurances that he would never commit it. Remembering my poor friend's manner, I noticed that he spoke of taking his life with much more emotion than he invioced when he told me of the impulse to shed the blood of others. His words, 'I must have human life—if I had had a pistol with me, I should have shot her—I should murder my keeper and go straight for that innocent girl,' were spoken as calmly as though he said, 'I owe five dollars—I must go and pay them,' and at the same time with a tone of deep commiseration for the predestined victims. They were to die for no fault of their own, but they were doomed to death—if he lived. When, on the other hand he spoke of saving their lives at the sacrifice of his own, his manner changed. No one afflicted with suicidal mania ever treated self-destruction with the horror, the consciousness of its wickedness, and the religious doubts as to its being pardonable under any circumstances, with which he considered it. He had never once spoken of murder as a crime.

"After a long and careful consideration, I came to the following conclusion:

"He is not laboring under suicidal mania. "His impulse is real, and will have fatal results.

"Confinement in an asylum would have no curative effect.

"Then I took down my books bearing upon the anatomy of the human head.

* * * * * * * *

"The next morning I addressed him thus:

"'Before I answer you as to whether you would be justified before God, under the impulse you have told me of, in taking your own life to save that of another, you must answer me several questions.'

"'Go on,' he said.

"'When you consulted those doctors, did you tell them all you have told me?'

"'No, I did not dare. I said I had horrible thoughts and cravings, but without entering into details as to what they were. Once I went so far as to say I feared I was becoming dangerous, and the fool smiled.'

"'Good. Did they ever speak of searching for that ball?'

"'Yes, they said it might be the cause of my sufferings, supposing it had lodged near the brain, but no one would take the responsibility of searching for it—so to speak—in the dark.'

"'They were right—the operation might kill you, and the ball not be found after all.'

"He looked up, and the dull, dejected look that had become habitual passed from his face.'

"'And even if it were found,' I went on, 'its extraction might cause your death all the same.'

"He laid his head on my arm, and tried to speak, but he could not.

"'Still it would give you a chance—just a chance of more than life.' His grasp tightened. I could feel his heart beating. 'And submitting to such an operation—almost hopeless though it be—would not be quite suicide.'

"He fell on his knees and sobbed like a child. "You'll do it?' he cried, 'God Almighty bless you! You'll do it.'

* * * * * * * *

"'Well,' said my friend, lighting a fresh cigar, "to make my story short, I did it, with the assistance of a young surgeon whose nerve I could trust. We found that miserable piece of lead near where I had suspected it to be. It was just a case of touch and go. Had my knife wavered twice the breadth of its own edge—it would have been fatal. I don't want to appear vain of my success, so I'll say no more than this—he recovered."

"'And hain't killed anybody?'

"'No, and doesn't want to.'

"'By Jove! I wouldn't be too sure of that. And so the girl he wanted to murder married the Major?'

"'She did.'

"'Then if I were her husband I'd take precious good care that your interesting patient didn't come into the same State with her.'

"'My dear fellow, if you were her husband you'd do exactly as her husband does.'

"'Does he know?'

"'None better.'

"'And doesn't care?'

"'Not a bit.'

"'Then he's a brute!'

"'You'd better tell him so—here he comes.'

"'Does she know?'

"'Yes.'

"'And she's not afraid?'

"'No.'

"'One other question. Does your interesting patient still live in this country?'

"'He does.'

"'In what State?'

"'This State.'

"'Near here?'

"'Very near.'

"Then with all possible deference for our friend the Major, I think he is very foolish. Were I in his place I should say, 'My good sir, I admit that the ball from which you suffered so long cannot get back into your brain, but I may by my acts be likely to lead to the removal and I regard it as my duty as a gentleman to insure to you every chance of the opening. If you do so I shall have the highest respect for you; if you do not, and ever have the misfortune to pass within a mile of my house (the future of your skull will become instinctively acquainted than ever with lead in the usual form.'"

"'Very neatly put,' said the doctor. 'But our friend does not think of committing suicide now.'

"'Mercy, doctor!' I cried, 'you don't mean to say that the man who wanted murder the Major's wife is—is——'

"'The Major himself. Yes, sir.'—*Temple Bar.*

AMERICAN NUNS IN ROME.

Three Southern Belles Taking the White Veil.

A Tour in Europe that Ended in a Convent—An Imposing Ceremony in the World-Renowned Convent of the Sacred Heart.

From the New York Sun.]

ROME, February 22.—I have just learned that three American ladies were received, on the 19th instant, at the Convent of the Presentation. In conventual phraseology receiving means taking the white veil. During their life in the world these ladies were Miss Clara Devine, a native of Savannah, Georgia, and Miss Alice Furlong and Miss Mary Fenelon, both of New Orleans.

For nearly two years these young women were associated at the schools of the French Sisters of the Sacred Heart on the Pincian Hill. In these famous schools ladies representing almost every civilized nation congregate, and our own Republic has now several of her worthy daughters imbibing culture and grace from these fountains of learning and virtue.

Two of the newly received sisters, the Misses Devine and Fenelon, were wrapt in the enjoyment of a continental tour when they paid a casual visit to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. It was merely one of the lions which absorbed their interest while in the City of the Seven Hills. The visit made,

THE LIGHT-HEARTED AMERICAN GIRLS

returned to their hotel to prepare for the opera at the Argentino and plan the programme of the morrow. During their visit to the French Sisters, Misses Devine and Fenelon promised to call some other day, and at an earlier hour, in order to see the schools in working order and be introduced to several of their countrywomen who were being educated there. It was this second visit which probably shaped the destiny of the young and buoyant tourists. They were captivated by the excellent discipline of the institution, by the manners of the pupils, and the benevolence of the nuns in charge. The American girls thenceforth called often at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Miss Devine was accompanied by her father, and Miss Fenelon by her brother during their European travel, and these gentlemen while preparing to leave Rome were urgently pressed by the daughter and sister to consent to their becoming pupils of the French Sisters for at least the period of six months. Mr. Devine calmly succumbed to his daughter's entreaties; but Mr. Fenelon, who is of the Presbyterian Church, as strongly protested against his sister's wish. Mr. Fenelon's father and brothers are Presbyterians, his mother and sisters Roman Catholics. Through Mr. Devine's persuasion Miss Fenelon's brother somewhat reluctantly consented

TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FRENCH NUNS

for his sister's six months tuition and board at their convent. These six months were extended to a year, when about the anniversary of their entrance into the schools of of the French nuns, a scene was presented in the Convent of the Presentation which proved that three young American ladies had closed their accounts with the world—that Clara Devine, Alice Furlong, and Mary Fenelon had devoted their young lives to the cold solemn cloister.

In describing the reception of the postulants, a Roman paper says: "The echoes of sacred music might still be supposed to linger around the precincts of the little conventual sanctuary, for on the foregoing Sunday sweet voices were chanting the appropriate hymns on the occasion of the profession of five other foreign ladies, who on that auspicious day, sacred to the name of Jesus, took

THE HEROIC VOWS OF PERPETUAL POVERTY,

chastity and obedience, pronounced by Him to be the 'better part.' The nun professed irrevocably dedicates herself to God in the religious life. The nun received but enters on a probationary term of two years, at the expiration of which she either assumes the black veil, should she feel assured of her vocation, or withdraws again into the world to serve God in that state which best may please Him. The convent bell had just tolled the "Angelus," which bade the small congregation prostrate themselves in prayer to utter the response of the blessed virgin to the angelic salutation, and to beseech of her motherly love to guard and pray for them 'now and at the hour of their death,' when a procession formed by little girls bearing at its head a rich and massive crucifix, began to wend its way from the reception room to the chapel. The brilliant hues of the little ones' dresses of blue and white, over which flowed a long white veil crowned by wreaths of flowers, contrasted not unpleasingly with the grave and sombre garbs of the Sisters preceding the postulants, whose rich apparel far outshone even the gayety and magnificence of ball room wardrobes. They passed to the foot of the altar and knelt while the appropriate prayers were said by the bishop, Monsignor Filippi. Throughout the imposing ceremony the choir led by our illustrious Coppaloni, sang appropriate pieces. After the necessary rites had been performed, the postulants withdrew from the chapel, the choir chanting "In Exitu Israel de Egypt" during their absence. In a few minutes they returned

DIVESTED OF THE GAY DRESSES

in which they first appeared, being now robed in black gowns of coarse serge and wearing white linen veils. The Reverend Mother and one of the Sisters bore the cincture, beads and crosses, with which the bishop was to invest them, and for which they joyfully sacrificed the bracelets, chains, and ornaments of precious metal which had their persons on the first entrance. To the usual question put to each by the bishop, 'What seek you, my daughter?' both answered that they desired to enter the fold of the cloister. The bishop, then turning to the Reverend Mother, asked her whether she had made the usual inquiries, and whether she was satisfied with the postulants, and she responding in the affirmative, he proceeded to invest both with the insignia of their religious reception. And covering their heads with the white veils, he prayed that that might be an outward emblem of the inward purity of the lives that they had chosen. The choir then began a joyful anthem!"

Many American ladies and gentlemen were present at these ceremonies, and among them a few personal acquaintances of the newly received Sisters.

Figures.

The whole length of railroads in the United States is now seventy thousand one hundred and seventy-eight miles, or one hundred and forty-three thousand miles in centers of completion.

The new mower and reaper works of McCormick & Brother, at Chicago, occupy an inclosed space of twenty-three acres, and are now turning out ten thousand machines a year.

A Philadelphia manufacturer is preparing a plan for a column one thousand feet high, to be constructed entirely of iron in open work. From thence 60 is proposed to Boston, the proposed of the Centennial Exposition by means of a Drummond light.

The yearly civil appropriation bill, as passed by the Congress, footed the bills of over a third of a million dollars for the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1874.

25 The first part of the expedition of the Oriental Topographical Corps sailed for New York, for Liverpool, on Saturday. The object of the expedition is a scientific exploration of Asia Minor, Egypt and Palestine. A large force, more completely equipped, will follow in the autumn. There will probably be seven or eight separate exploring parties in Palestine this year, and if the amount of the information they furnish is at all commensurate with the cost and the labor expended, we will have the most complete account of Bible lands that has ever been given to any country on the face of the globe.

THINGS TO KNOW.—A man in Portsmouth, N. H., having been missing for some weeks, to the great alarm of his friends, suddenly came home, and being asked where he had been, merely replied, "Period, if I know." He then left, as did also Talk Williams, of Detroit, who, having been on a three days' bender in New York, strolled into an intelligence office and asked, "Is this an intelligence office?" "Yes," said the keeper. "What's your fee?" inquired Talk; and upon being informed he threw down a dollar. "Well," asked the proprietor, "what information do you want?" "I want you to tell me," stuttered Talk, "where the d—l I've been for the last three days."

BY TELEGRAPH,

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

More about Foster, the Murderer.

McDonnell Supposed to be the Right Man.

A Row in Capt. Jack's Camp.

NEW YORK.

FOSTER.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A statement is published to-day based on information derived from a Tombs official that Foster took poison the night before his execution. About eight o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs found Foster sick, and in explanation, he then admitted he had taken poison. The man's symptoms in every way confirmed the suspicion.

On this account the Sheriff hastened the execution, and while many believed that the duration of the religious exercises were telling on Foster's nerves, but it was really weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him.

The Tombs physician says that Foster would have died if the execution had been delayed until 10 o'clock.

Judson Jarvis, Clerk of the Arrests Bureau, claims that he has discovered to-day strong proof that George McDonnell, arrested yesterday, is either F. A. Warren himself or one of his principal confederates

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

MEEKS'S REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decision of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not send reporters to any part of the country. The letters of the writer are indispensable. Rejected letters or communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1873.

☞ THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the best papers in the State, and we appreciate its visits highly. As an exponent of Democractic doctrine it is sound and conservative, while, as a reliable news-gatherer, it is fully up to the mark.—*Hamilton Visitor.*

☞ The press from all parts of the State have spoken about Judge Erskine's recent decision, and the general verdict is: "A wrong decision and weak reasons for it." The most Conservative papers speak out as freely as the rest on this subject.

The Old Dominion.

The last issue of the above monthly magazine, devoted to literature, science and art is before us. Its contents are varied and entertaining, embracing sprightly stories, excellent poetry, interesting editors' table, etc., etc. This magazine deserves the cordial support of all who wish to encourage the development of literary talent within our own border. Address Old Dominion Publishing Company, 305 Byrd street, Richmond, Virginia.

Recognition of the Citizenship of Southern Men.

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1873, has authorized the payment, without proof of loyalty, of claims for compensation on account of services for 1860. The Interior Department, in order to save expenses to claimants, has prepared the forms, stating that the intervention of an attorney will not be necessary, and this is the first public recognition of the citizenship of Southern men since the war.

Scribner's for April.

The April number of the above monthly is an exceedingly entertaining one. "An Hour Among the Greenbacks," gives an excellent understanding of the workings of the currency department. "Moscow and Southern Russia," is very interesting. In fact the table of contents is very interesting. Home and Society, Culture and Progress, Nature and Sciene, and Etchings, are, if anything, more entertaining than usual.

The May number of Scribner's opens the sixth volume. Address Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

The Galaxy.

The April number of the above monthly, with its varied bill to suit all tastes, is upon our table. It embraces a number of entertaining and interesting articles. The most prominent article in this number is one upon France and Louis Napoleon, in which the gifted writer reviews the circumstances which led to the rise of the late Emperor to the head of the French nation. "A Snow Storm and a Baby," is a bright story, containing a good deal of humor. The poetry of the number is exceptionally good.

The departments of literature, science and gossip are as entertaining as usual, and the club room is full of sparkle.

Address Sheldon & Company, 677 Broadway, New York.

Cotton in North Georgia.

And now comes the announcement that the year's crop, or grand product if you like, of fertilizers is sold, and that no more can be had to supply the hungry demand. What does this mean—this tremendous increase in the use of fertilizers throughout our immediate section of the State? Immersed in your own affairs, you are not fully cognizant perhaps, of the wonderful agricultural developments of the past few years, but more particularly of last year.

Briefly, then, it is a settled and thoroughly ascertained fact that, through the enriching and hastening aid of fertilizers, the gray lands of Northern Georgia constitute the finest cotton section, all thing considered, in the world. We mean the sedgy gray fields underlaid with an impenetrable clay, the very lands that could not be coaxed into the growing of corn, and that were once offered almost without money and without price. These lands have become the choicest cotton-producing region of the country; and the purpose of this article is to give you the facts that support this assertion.

The impediments heretofore in the way of cotton-growing on our gray loam uplands have been the sterility of the soil and the shortness of the season. It is now fully ascertained that fertilizers are a sure remedy for both. Major Austin, of Oak Grove, had three and a half acres of land that would not grow oats or wheat high enough to cut, and that would not make any corn. He tried cotton, using 200 pounds of guano on an acre, and cleared $47 75 per acre, after charging to the lot everything that pertained to it. In the same way Col. Baugh, of East Point, secured thirty bales from thirty-eight acres of as poor land as lies about Atlanta. The boll-worms and caterpillars never luxuriate at the expense of North Georgia farmers, and the rust rarely bothers. Laborers can work the entire year, and white laborers from the North or from Europe are not troubled by chills, fevers or epidemics of any kind.

Before the completion of the Air-Line Railroad to Gainesville, only a few hundred bales of cotton were grown on the Chattahoochee Ridge. Between 7,000 and 8,000 bales of the crop of '72 have already come in from the same territory; and good judges think that from 12,000 to 15,000 bales may be expected from the crop of '73, if it is an equally good season. And there is no finer upland cotton than that brought in by the Air-Line Railroad.

The clay foundation holds, for permanent use, whatever is put on the land; droughts do not affect loamy lands so they do sand hills—in fact, the champion cotton belt lies to the north and east of Atlanta. The revolution that the free use of fertilizers has created, is transforming a vast wilderness and waste into a very productive territory. The preparations on the Chattahoochee Ridge for cotton-growing are enormous in the aggregate; for all the farmers have caught the corn-and-cotton fever.

If the season of '73 proves to be a favorable one, the gentlemen who have been so busy in asserting that Atlanta has no basis of prosperity, that if a crow journeys across her tributary provinces he is forced to carry his rations, and other like nonsense—these gentlemen will be confronted with facts, and better still, with figures that will confound their owl-like predictions. The "paper city" proves to be the focal point of the best wheat, corn and cotton section of the South. Put that in your pipes, ye croakers, and smoke it. We will give you the figures, in less than a year, to fortify these statements beyond all possibility of refutation.

Atlanta must prosper. With a rich country on the outside, and a vast carrying and jobbing trade inside, she can not retrograde, and intelligent men know it. The premises at the lumber-yards and the new buildings that are springing up in every quarter of the town, attest its prosperity. But it is not a pity that our natural resources are not supplemented by factories, and would let us tally 100,000 in ten years? We can get along without them, but with them Atlanta would speedily become the commercial metropolis of the South.

Cotton—No. 29.

The receipts this week are 24,000 bales, 35,000 more than last year, and 7,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts next week will be about 70,000 bales, compared with 41,000 last year and 73,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 15,000 bales, compared with 7,000 last year, and 13,000 the year before.

The weather this week has been very pleasant. The thermometer has averaged 63 degrees at noon; one day cloudy and light rain with a good rain at night. Six days clear and pleasant. It is likely we shall have a continuation of the same kind of weather for some time to come.

The market in New York opened this week with a serious decline of ⅛ of a cent one day, since which it has been dull until yesterday, when it was firm; sales for the week 11,000 bales. Contracts fell one cent on Monday, but rose again and closed yesterday at the same price as last Saturday. The reasons for the fall are the large quantity of poor cotton and the increasing receipts, leading many persons to raise their estimate of the crop to four millions.

The market in Liverpool has been more active with large sales, especially of American, and a decline of ⅛ of a penny in the price. There are now 270,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 125,000 will be due and should be received next week.

The river at New Orleans is three feet below high water mark of 1871.

We will give here a table which we have carefully prepared, showing the course of cotton by months for four years and thus far this year. The figures show how much the decline or rise was during the month. Of course the price had many fluctuations during the month, but the price at the close is either added to or substracted from the price at the beginning of the month. The two years, in April that it was steady shows that the price was the same at the close of the month that it was the first, although it may have gone up or down during the month.

	1869. cts.	1869. cts.	1873. cts.
September	down 3	down 5⅛	down 2⅛
October	down 1	down 1	down 1⅛
November	down ⅛	down 1	down 1⅛
December	up ⅛	up ⅛	down 1⅛
January	up ⅛	up ⅛	up ⅛
February	down ⅛	down 1⅝	down ⅛
March	down ⅛	down ⅛	down ⅛
April	ste'dy 0	up ⅛	ste'dy 0
May	up ⅛	down ⅛	up 1⅛
June	up ⅝	down 1⅝	up ⅜
July	down 1	down ⅛	down 1
August	up 1⅛	down ⅛	down 1

	1871. cts.	1872. cts.
September	up ⅛	down 2⅛
October	down 1⅛	up ⅛
November	up ⅛	up ⅛
December	up 1	up ⅛
January	up 1⅛	up ⅛
February	up 1	down ⅛
March	up ⅛	down 1⅛
April	up ⅛	
May	up 1⅛	
June	up ⅛	
July	down ⅛	
August	down ⅛	

The table shows that the market has declined four years out of five, for the first four months of the cotton year; that it has generally risen in December; that it has always risen in January, generally fallen in February and March; has not declined in April; generally risen in May and June; always fell in July, and generally in August.

The import into Liverpool for two months, since January 1st, comparing this year with last year and the year before, are:

	1873	1872	1871
American	266,949	343,583	616,610
Brazillian	54,742	138,659	79,625
Egyptian, etc	99,864	95,740	61,971
West India, etc	11,110	19,615	18,973
East India, etc	73,684	77,068	95,097
	608,449	674,915	866,276

It will be seen from the above table that the import of Brazilian is less than half of last year, while the East and West Indies are much less.

Our attention has been called to some resolutions passed by the cotton buyers and producers of Rome, Georgia. They would have the effect wished for if it was possible to carry them out, but, gentlemen, if you will allow us, we will add one other resolution that you seem to have overlooked, which we think most important of all, and it would be as sure to work the desired change as that the sun rose to-day if it was possible to be carried into effect:

Resolved, That for this year we pledge ourselves to plant only half a crop of cotton and twice as much corn.

Do this, gentlemen, and then every planter throughout the South pledge himself to stand to it, and not break his word, and all your contract will sell for 25 cents a pound in three months in spite of all the rings or combinations of men in New York or any other part of the world.

You have the game in your own hands, will you hold it, or will you buy fertilizers and plant more land in cotton, and sell your five million crop next winter for 12 to 15 cents a pound? The choice lays before you, but we fear the latter is most likely to be followed.

FUTURE.

We have no decided opinion for next week either way. The receipts now look like the crop would turn out four million of bales, and if it does our readers must judge for themselves whether the market will go up or down in the next thirty days. The market may be at the bottom now, and it may go some lower and then react again.

An Engineers' Strike.

We glean from the St. Louis papers of the 19th instant the facts relating to the difficulty with the locomotive engineers on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway.

Division 86, B. of L. E., denounce a Mr. Chapin, who is an engine driver on the before mentioned road, as "a scab of the first water" because he does not belong to the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." He is not accused of incompetency, of dishonesty, of immorality, of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or of working for less than the usual wages. "Division 86" demands his unconditional discharge, but the officers of the road decline obedience to the peremptory order, and thereupon ensues

AN EMBARGO

upon freight, passengers and mails. The Governor of the State and the police authorities of St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City have their hands full in trying to cover the long line with an armed police. Chief McDonough, of St. Louis, dispatched fifty-three of his officers to Moberly and St. Charles, well armed with

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION;

and the Governor ordered out Captain Thomas Phelan and his organized company of one hundred men. The Adjutant General started immediately to St. Louis on a special train, with power to call out Major Shaler's battalion. Captain O'Neil telegraphs to Chief McDonough for thirty more men, and twelve additional muskets and cartridge-boxes. "We have kept things quiet since we arrived, but cannot tell

HOW LONG IT WILL LAST."

On the 19th instant a portion of the strikers took passage on the train and went down to St. Charles. They soon found an engine on a side track, fired up, and ran it off the track. The telegraph wires were frequently cut. A bridge between St. Charles and Darden, was fired, and one span destroyed. Six engines were ditched, an engineer of a passenger train fired at, near Spring street, four blocks above the North Market depot, and several switches found turned.

ST. JOSEPH

has lost all mail communication with the East, and the city is filled with vague rumors of violence, both to person and property, down the road. Several of the strikers have been arrested at different points, and the St. Louis papers say that more will be.

THE CHIEF OF THE B. OF E.

has arrived—Mr. Charles Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio. He says that the brotherhood will not support the strikers, as their constitution does not sanction strikers. Mr. Wilson was very positive on this point, and Superintendent Van Horne invoked his aid to prevent the strikers from receiving assistance tendered by the employees of other roads.

The telegraph of Friday announces that the strike is over, but fails to give the particulars of the settlement.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SWINDLE.

The London Times of the 4th has the following editorial review of the transactions by which the Bank of England was recently robbed of an immense amount of money, through the ingenuity of sharpers:

The forgery discovered on Saturday in the city will rank among the most skillful attempts to prey upon the complex organization of modern commerce. It is no isolated fraud committed by an ordinary gang of forgers for the sake of few hundred pounds. It is as elaborate a conspiracy as was ever concerted at New York to gain the command of a railway or the bullion market, and must evidently have been carried out by men of considerable acquaintance with commercial affairs, and commanding a large capital. The manner in which the plot was laid indicates the possession of very complete information respecting the management of business in the city. The object was to get forged bills discounted. Now, the Bank of England exercises very great caution in admitting new customers to the privileges of obtaining discount. Any person who desires to open a "discount account" must be introduced by one of the directors, and consequently very careful inquiries are made into his respectability and solvency. It is highly improbable that the confederate of a gang of forgers would be able to produce sufficiently satisfactory recommendations to induce the bank to grant him discount accommodation.

But the bank has a branch in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business for the parent establishment in the city. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesmen who find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of city commerce, and in consequence, is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature which might accidentally be brought to it. The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid plans for approaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses.

The person, accordingly, who is now being sought by the police commenced by opening a deposit account of the ordinary character with the western branch of the bank. For this purpose he would need only an introduction by some customer, and the only evidence of the solvency the bank would require of him would be the deposit of a sufficient cash [illegible] This was, of course, forthcoming, and constituted part of the capital with which the scheme was carried on. Of course, all the money thus invested would, it was expected, ultimately be recovered; but the gang must have been well supplied with funds in order to afford to keep a large sum of money invested, as it were, in the speculation.

The manager of the plot was in no hurry, and took care to gain a good footing before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills. They were good and genuine bills. Still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce and thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment came for the presentation of the forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had, to all appearance, succeeded in safely pocketing a hundred thousand pounds.

Some of the money, it appears, was invested in United States bonds, so that to the last they might avoid the appearance of doing anything unusual. They are said to be Americans, and what more natural than that they should desire bonds of their own country. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience. But the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water-marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and, as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations.

There remained the drawing of the bills and the affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easily be as many as half a dozen signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned on the ground of the acceptances not appearing genuine. The plot had, to all appearance, a success which its consummate skill and patience deserved. The money was obtained. The bills were drawn at three months' date; no further inquiry was likely to be made about them until they fell due, and the forgers would have ample time for placing themselves beyond all risk of capture. But it is rarely that these conspiracies are not marred by some utterly gratuitous oversight, and the execution of this scheme was marred by the inevitable flaw.

The men who had exerted a skill, foresight and perseverance sufficient to insure the unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not escape one trival blunder, which revealed the whole plot. They presented two bills in which the date of acceptance had been omitted. The whole calendar was at their disposal; they knew perfectly well that a single slip in the usual formalities would be fatal, and yet they fell into the folly of marring their whole scheme for the lack of a date. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated; it was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were then found to be forgeries. How much further the plot might have been carried it is impossible to say.

The money article of the Times' 4th inst. contains the following details:

With regard to the forced bills discounted at the West End Branch of the Bank of England it is satisfactory to understand that, so far as the Bank is concerned, their full amount has been ascertained, and that under no circumstances can the loss exceed £70,000 or £80,000. It appears that the man Warren, by whom they were negotiated, was introduced to the Bank by a customer of ten year's standing; that he deposited a good cash balance, together occasionally with securities for a considerable amount, and that he also, at times, discounted genuine bills on leading firms.

Like his supposed confederate Noyes, who is now under arrest, and who will be brought up again on Friday, he is an American, and the reason assigned for the extent of his transactions was that he was arranging for the manufacture of a large number of Pullman's cars, to run from Paris to Berlin and Vienna, in time for the exhibition in the latter city, which is to be opened on the 1st of May. As the cost of these cars is about $6,000 each, the total outlay would necessarily be large. Of the forged bills held by the bank, the first does not fall due till the 25th instant, and the fraud, therefore, might have proceeded for some time longer but for the accident of his having left two bills at the West End branch for discount on Friday last, in which the date of acceptance had been omitted.

Upon inquiry being made at the counting house of the firm whose name had been forged an exception the affair was exposed, and the apprehension of Noyes soon followed, while from the other steps taken it may be hoped Warren will also speedily be in custody. Meanwhile, it is feared there may be similar forgeries in the hands of other establishment. The execution of all these is pronounced by the London News to be marvellously perfect.

The London News of the same date says: It is now understood that the acceptance in question were discounted for a customer of the Western Branch of the Bank of England, who had kept an account there for some time; the name person for whose capture a reward is now offered, as advertised on Saturday, and that the proceeds of the discounts were employed in purchasing various American government securities specified in the advertisement, and which were gradually taken away as purchased. The whole amount involved is about £160,000, but there is no suspicion that there has been any system of forgery apart from the transactions which have been described. The signatures forged are those of several of the chief firms and joint-stock banks in the city.

As the bills have not come to maturity, the discovery was fortunately brought about by the omission of the forger to put in the date of the acceptance in the case of one of the bills. The document in due course was presented to the firm it purported to be drawn upon to have the date of acceptance inserted, and hence the discovery of the forgery, which led to inquiry and a similar discovery as regards the other bills. The fact of the discovery being premature increases the hope that the forger will have had less time than he calculated on to get away, and that he will eventually be captured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Casey Confirmed Collector of Customs.

The Report of Foster's Having Attempted Suicide Denied.

Tweed's Counsel before the Senate Committee.

The New Bishops for the United States.

Another Crisis Apprehended in Spain.

WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Shaw, Postmaster at Tarboro, N. C.; Adams, Postmaster at Pensacola.

THE PRESIDENT IS INDISPOSED.

No visitors are received. No Executive business was transacted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, after a brief session, went into Executive session. Casey occupied them two and a half hours. It is understood that the Democrats generally voted for Casey upon the ground that he was more acceptable to the people of New Orleans than any person the President would nominate in his stead. The exact figures and names are inaccessible, but it is understood that Casey was confirmed by a respectable majority.

NOMINATIONS.

Wm. P. Dockray, Collector St. Johns, Fla.; Joseph Inganson, Va.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday in the Gulf States increasing southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the South Atlantic and southern portion of the Middle States light southwesterly winds and generally clear weather. For New York and New England westerly winds and clearing weather. For the Lower Lakes, Lake Michigan and the Ohio Valley fresh to brisk southeast winds and partly cloudy weather, preceding a storm centre. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest cold northwest winds, extending, during Sunday, southward to Kansas. Cautionary signals will be continued at Boston and Portland, Me. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

NEW YORK.

FOSTER.

NEW YORK, March 22.—William Foster was buried this morning in Greenwood Cemetery, Rev. Drs. Walker and Tyng officiating. After the service Dr. Tyng said he felt it his duty to state that his belief that the report in regard to Foster's taking poison and that he was dying at the time of execution, was false. That he and Dr. Walker were alone with him for three-fourths of an hour immediately before the execution, and that he was apparantly in good health and strength, and had a remarkable self-possession of mind; that he dressed himself with minute care, conversed fully and freely, and on being visited by the Sheriff, at nine o'clock, announced his readiness in a full and cheerful voice, and, although pinioned, walked with a firm step, and without assistance, to the scaffold, where he stood until the fatal moment. Both clergymen declared the idea that he attempted or contemplated suicide as entire inconsistent with their observations of his physical and moral conduct during the last hours of his life.

Tweed's counsel are before the Senate investigating committee. They take the ground that the committee has no jurisdiction, Tweed not having been, nor intended being, a member. The Senate Committee decided that the question was not within their province and proceeded to examine witnesses.

The letters and packages which have been addressed to Bidwell, care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, and the Safe Deposit Company, are supposed to contain the missing bonds of the Bank of England. Proceedings to attach these letters were commenced to-day. Bidwell is an accomplice of McDonnell's.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—John Louis Baker, the well-known actor, died this morning, aged 45. He was the brother of Mrs. J. S. Chanfrau, and married Miss Alexiana Fisher, daughter of Mrs. E. N. Thayer. He was President of the Actor's Order of Friendship.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 20.—The bark Celeste, from Liverpool to Boston was wrecked on Little Round Shoal, Nantucket. The crew were saved.

PRUSSIA.

HOLIDAY.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day is holiday in Berlin, it being the anniversary of the birthday of Emperor William. Flags are flying from the public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night. The Emperor is 76 years old.

ITALY.

ROME, March 22.—The appointment by the Pope, of the following Bishops for the United States is announced to-day: The very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, for the diocese of Newark, and Rev. Mr. Gross, for the diocese of Savannah.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 22.—The Radicals are determined to prevent any demonstration at the extreme Republicans, and a crisis is expected to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Washington dispatch says Samuel Blount, whose transactions with the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina has been under investigation for some time, was visited here yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of that State, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

The deaths in this city during the past week amounted to 570 persons.

An explosion which killed an engineer, Frank Howard, caused a fire yesterday at Erie depot.

There is a mystery surrounding the case of Charles Goodrich, who was found dead in the basement of his house in South Brooklyn yesterday morning, not yet dissipated. It is a very peculiar case. Various opinions are expressed concerning it. Goodrich was a wealthy man, and owned a block of brown stone fronts, in one of which he was found. Detectives believe he suicided, but his friends scout this idea.

A number of creditors of the Bulls Head Bank to-day filed a petition in the United States District Court of Bankruptcy to have the bank adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, and Judge Blatchford granted an order for the bank to show cause on the 29th instant why the prayers of the petitioners should not be granted, and also granted a provisional warrant for the Marshal to seize and hold the property of the bank. Pending the issue of an application in the proceedings, which had taken place previously in the State Court, a receiver had been appointed, and there was a race between the Marshal and receiver as to who should first get possession of the property. The Marshal won and now has possession of the property.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Times, of Sunday says: "Yesterday rumor was rife upon the streets of several heavy commercial failures. Among the number an old and very eminent Spanish house which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, was mentioned. Our reporter heard of about twelve in all, but fearing that serious embarrassment might result from any inaccuracy deems it prudent to suppress the names. One or two were attributed to the suspension of the Crescent City Bank."

THE CIRCUS BUSINESS.—Whether the circus business is profitable to owners and managers or not, it is certain a value to State and local governments, and presents some points of interest to hotel-keepers, if we may believe Mr. John Robinson, who has grown in the procession to be "Old John Robinson." This veteran manager has lately presented his balance sheet of last year's business to a reporter at Cincinnati, and from it we learn that last year he paid as licenses to State and municipal governments, the trifle of $121,000, and to hotels and livery stables over $435,000. The total disbursements of Old John's show, in 1872, not including salaries to acrobats and employees, foot up $1,083,581.

☞ The primitive mode of counting and weighing nails has left some reminders of itself in our modern nomenclature. We say four-penny, six-penny, ten-penny nails, and so on. Nails used to be counted by the 1,000; and when they were of such a size that 1,000 of them weighed four pounds, they were called four-pound nails and similarly six-pound and ten-pound nails, and in rapid speaking the "pound" became corrupted to "penny," which is more easily uttered by the organs, as any one will see who will try it for himself. Thus the current designation of sizes depended originally upon weights. *Exchange.*

THIRST.—It is not the quantity of fluid which we drink that satisfies thirst, but the manner in which we take it. It is said that a person may be "perishing for water," and yet cannot exhaust a half pint of it if they take a teaspoonful at a time. Try it.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady, uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 1,622 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 208 bales; gross 2,738.

Sales for export to-day 1,206 bales; last evening 250.

Sales of cotton to-day for future delivery 18,300 bales, as follows: April, 18⅝a18⅝. May, 19a19⅛. June, 19⅛a19⅛. July, 19⅛a19 18-16.

Flour in fair demand for shipping, closing dull. Wheat 1a2c better; the advance checks business. Corn active and firmer; demand chiefly for export. Pork steady. Lard steady. Groceries quiet. Navals quiet. Freights quiet—room, scarce.

Money closed at 4. Sterling 7¼a8. Gold 15¼a15⅜. Governments very dull with prices slightly higher. State bonds dull. Tennessees very heavy.

The bank statement shows that loans have decreased 2¾ million; specie increased ¾ million; legal tenders decreased ⅞ million; deposits 1¾ millions.

LATER—8is 19; 6as 15⅛; 64s 15⅜; 65s 17; new 14⅛; 67s 17; 68s 16⅜; new 6s 13⅜; 10-40s 11. Tennessee 6s 84½; new 84½. Virginia 6s 44; new 51. Consols 56; Deferred 14 Louisiana 6s 42; new 45. Levee 8s 45; 8s 65. Alabamas 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 98. North Carolinas 30; new 17. Special tax 13. South Carolinas 33; new 18. April and October 19. State bonds dull.

Cotton has been moderately active but without any decided variation in value from the first to the close of the week. The market has been very weak in tone and continued to decline daily until Friday, when a slight recovery was noted in future delivery, and great activity prevailed and fluctuations were wide. At the close matters were more settled, but still the market is weak. The sales for the week include in all some 218,604 bales; 2,7,850 for future delivery; 10,754 for immediate delivery, divided as follows: 6,040 to exporters; 2,056 to spinners; 115 to speculators, and 2,543 in transit; included in these are 300 bales to arrive.

Naval stores are dull and on a downward tendency.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 18⅜; net receipts 944 bales; exports to Great Britain 825; sales 790; stock 49,548.

CHARLESTON March 22.—Cotton quiet, middlings 18a18⅜; net receipts 622 bales; sales 400; stock 30,677.

WILMINGTON, March 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 18; net receipts 63 bales; exports coastwise 211; stock 5,134.

BOSTON, March 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 19 1-2; net receipts 2 bales; gross 575; sales 100; stock 11,000.

MOBILE, March 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 640 bales; gross 641; exports coastwise 53; sales 500; stock 38,911.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton; ordinary 18 1-2; good ordinary 18⅜; low middlings 17 7-8; middlings 18 3-4; net receipts 3,460 bales; gross 3,537; exports to coastwise 62; sales 1,800; last evening 4,000; stock 212,912.

Flour dull and lower; treble $7 50a8; family $9a11. Corn 62a66. Oats quiet at 42a44. Bran in good supply and lower at 90. Hay lower—prime $26; choice $30. Pork firmer at $17. Dry salt meats dull and lower; shoulders 5½. Bacon firmer at 7¼a9¼a10¾. Hams 15a. Lard dull, tierce, packers, 9¾; refined 9½a9¾; keg 9½a9¾. Sugar dull; good to fully fair 7 5-8a8 3-4. Molasses—fermenting 32 1-2a37 1-2; for inferior prime 45a47 1-2; centrifugal, not fermenting, 45; cistern bottom 60. Whisky dull and lower—91a96. Coffee dull at 18a20.

Sterling 94 1-4. Sight par Gold 14 3-4.

BOSTON, March 22.—Cotton quiet and steadier; middlings 17 3-4; net receipts 279 bales; sales 143.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cotton quiet, firm; middlings 19; net receipts 40 bales; gross 302; exports coastwise 15; sales 75; stock 9,916.

NORFOLK, March 22.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17½; net receipts 743 bales; exports coastwise 2,718; sales 25; stock 6,340.

MONTGOMERY, March 23.—Cotton—low middlings 17½; receipts 353 bales; shipments 631; stock of 1873, 4,601; of 1873, 7,753.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Cotton firm; low middlings 17¼a17½; good ordinary 15 1-2a16; receipts 1,203 bales; shipments 212; stock 43,943.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15 1-2; net receipts 1,117; exports to Great Britain 969; coastwise 44; sales 400; stock 64,207.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 1-4. Weekly net receipts 95; gross 2,903.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining, closing unsettled, No. 2, mixed, 21 1-2, No. 2, East St. Louis on track, 23c; on elevator 24a24 1-2 this side. Pork dull and declining; mess $15 25a$15 50. Bacon quiet and steady; not much out of smoke; 6¾ for clear rib sides, 8 5-8 for clear sides, 9¼a9 for jobbing and order lots. Lard nominal; steam 7 1-2. Whisky dull at 87.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Tobacco firm for desirable qualities; sales 132 hhds. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain firm. Corn, sacked, held at 34 for mixed, 37 for white. Provisions strong. Mess pork $15 50a16. Bacon in good demand at 6 1-2a, 6 5-8, 6 1-2, 8 5-8a9 2-4, packed; sales, 169 half casks clear rib at 8 3-4, delivered in 60 days; 100 half casks clear rib at 8¾, delivered June 1st; hams firm at 13 for plain, 13 1-2a14 for sugar-cured; sales 100 tierces sugar-cured, delivered August 15. Lard firm at 9 1-2a9 3-4 for tierces 9 1-2a9 3-4 for keg, choice leaf; prime steam 9a9 1-4, order lots 1-2a1-4c higher. Whisky firm at 95a96.

Sterling 94 1-4. Sight par Gold 14 3-4.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour dull and declining. Corn quiet and steady at 33a40. Pork nominal at $15a15 25. Lard quiet and steady; steam nominal at 7 3-4a8; kettle 8 1-4. Bacon steady at 6 1-2a8 1-4a8 3-4. Whisky firm at 88.

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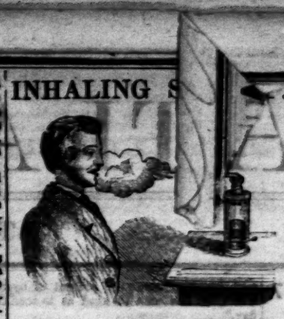

DR. J. A. JONES

IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE

KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

WHERE HE WILL REMAIN UNTIL

APRIL THE FIFTEENTH.

Letters on Prevalent Diseases that Affect the American Nation.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC CATARRH

BY DR. J. A. JONES.

THE above cut represents DR. JONES' new method of curing diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Laryngeitis, Consumption, Enlarged Tonsils, Pleuritis, Breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Respiratory Organs with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.

His remedies are reduced to warm spray—are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain prepared remedies can be used by the system.

A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the Inhaler and their Cannine, Iodines, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Diseases. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.

1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat, of coldness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole respiratory canal, and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a tenderness, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter and scabs the shape of the nostrils, or if the partition bone is only affected, then the fiechars are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is so done entirely gone, but it is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this horrible and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Layringeitis, Trachetis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—tickling, irritation, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; unsteady pain between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver; sometimes yellow complexion; general dull and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning, gaping, keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it soon terminates either in Consumption of the Lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Inflammation of the Bladder, trouble in

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—T. C. Mayson—500 barrels Potatoes.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co—Carpets.
Howard Association—Notice to young men.
Wanted to rent, a three-room house.
West End Floral Garden—Plants and Shrubbery.
Wallace & Fowler—House and lot.
D. Pittman—Homestead notice.
J. M. Holbrook—Fine hats.
For sale or rent—Upland farm, etc.
Notice to Assistant Marshals.
Louis deSaulles & Co—Spring goods.
Guthman & Haas—Fine Liquors.
Mansion House, by Madam Wharton.
Southern Life Insurance Company—Thirteenth semi-annual statement.
John Keely—Opening of spring goods.
Dr. J. A. Jones—Diseases of throat and lungs.

THOMPSON had cucumbers, radishes and celery, yesterday.

THE Turn-Verein meet at their Hall this evening at three o'clock.

AN excellent tenant wants to rent a three-room house close to business.

MAYSON will sell 500 barrels of Irish potatoes on Tuesday morning.

WALLACE & FOWLER will sell a house and lot on Collins street next Friday afternoon.

THE Rev. J. Jones will preach at the First Presbyterian church this morning at 1½ o'clock.

GO see Lewis Clarke's new style hats. He is doing his best to please everybody and will be glad to show you around.

HEARD, CRAIG & Co. are doing a heavy business, exclusively wholesale, in drugs, perfumery, etc.

A COMPLIMENTARY ball will be given to the members of the Georgia Medical Association at the Kimball House on the 10th of April.

THERE IS A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—The time to come on with your advertisements, for the Spring trade is now here. "Time!"

COTTON must be "going up," juding from the happy countenances on our streets yesterday, of those who have been handling it.

JOHN F. KISER is the inventor and patentee of the "Robert E. Lee" Collar. Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser can supply the trade.

A BRASS pocket key (folding) was found yesterday. Apply at the counting room of THE CONSTITUTION Office.

G. W. JACK is the veteran confectioner of this section. His store is the headquarters of Santa Clause and the depot of everything nice.

IF you want good articles for gent's wear at low figures, call on M. & J. Hirsh, the popular clothiers, who are now opening a magnificent Spring stock.

TO-DAY is the Fourth Sunday in Lent. The lesson for to-day is the 4th chapter, 26 to 31st verses, Galatians, and 6th chapter, 1st to 15th verses of John.

THE last issue of the Washington Gazette is the best number we have seen for sometime. Especially is the variety and character of its editorials to be noted.

> TO FEEL, to feel, to feel,
> To feel like a morning star,
> Get dinner at Murphy's Saloon,
> Also a nice cigar.

A WELL settled upland farm of 160 acres, between Rome and Cedar Town, lying in Floyd county, and a half interest in 80 acres of land near Marietta, is offered for sale.

EMERY'S ice vault will hold 160,000 pounds of ice. He expects to bid defiance to the "raging dog star" in his cool retreat, combining comfort with business.

COL. M. P. BYINGTON, of Jonesboro, was in the city yesterday. No man stands higher in the legal fraternity at Jonesboro than he does. He will be the next Judge of the Moot Court.

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. have a full line of all the latest styles of spring and summer goods and dress goods. Their store is crowded daily with ladies who are in the search of bargains.

THE New York Store has been crowded during this week, and we expect will be next week. They are not afraid to tell the people that they have goods to sell and mean to sell them.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—At the meeting to-morrow night members are particularly requested not to invite guests as business of importance will be brought up. A full attendance desired.

ONE hundred and fifty freight cars from the State Road were in the Georgia Railroad yard Friday evening, ready for being forwarded to Augusta.

WEST END.—An election was held in West End yesterday for two additional members of the Town Council, as authorized under the amended charter. E. H. Mose and T. J. Ward were elected.

TICKETS in the third Gift Concert, Kentucky Library, for sale at Phillips & Crew's and Redwine & Fox's, for a few days only. Secure your chance immediately for $100,000.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION.—If you want to enjoy a good clear Havana or seed and Havana cigar, try P. H. Engelbert's manufacture, as he uses nothing else but the best Havana and Connecticut tobacco, and guarantees entire satisfaction.

WEST END FLORAL GARDEN.—Messrs. Irwin & Thurmond, proprietors of West End Floral Garden, are prepared to furnish shrubbery, hot house and bedding plants, of all varities. Orders promptly filled.

A SERIES of prayer-meetings will be commenced to-morrow evening at the Second Baptist Church, and continued during the week, services beginning at ½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

QUITE a crowd assembled in front of Emery's depot yesterday evening, attracted by the sight of nine hundred pounds of buffalo fish, just received from Alabama. The fish averaged about twenty five pounds.

LEFT OUT.—We had to leave out, for want of space, over $300 worth of new advertisements, this morning. If new business doesn't slacken we shall be compelled to enlarge THE CONSTITUTION so as to accommodate all.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co—We call special attention to the advertisement of the above firm. They have a large and well selected stock of dry goods and carpets. They can suit the most fastidious, and supply the trade with whatever it needs. Don't fail to call and see for yourselves.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. Church, South, East Hunter street, Rev. George H. Patillo, Pastor. Preaching by Rev. W. H. Potter, Presiding Elder, at 11 A. M., and by the Pastor at 8½ P. M. Sabbath School 3 P. M. Public cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

TO THE READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION. Don't fail to read the new advertisements in to-day's paper, some of our best merchants present their claims to you. Be certain to act according to their advice. Visit their stores and purchase their goods and you will be happy.

WE call attention to the card of Guthman & Haas announcing specialties. They have a fine stock of wines and liquors, Jersey cider, Holland Curacoa, Anisette, Maraschino, Rhine wines, Royal Schiedam Schnapps, Old Triumph Bourbon and Pride of Pennsylvania Rye Whisky.

THE resolution offered by Ald. Dodd in the City Council on Friday night, to hold afternoon sessions hereafter, is one that will meet with popular approval. The only objection urged against it was that members couldn't leave their business in the day time to attend the meetings. Afternoon sessions will stop the consumption of gas.

THE VETERAN HATTER.—We call attention to the card of John M. Holbrook, the veteran hatter—the original simon pure hatter. Merchants will find at his emporium, No. 49 Whitehall street, a large stock of hats for men, boys, misses and misses, at prices the most attractive. Ladies will find the millinery department well stocked with all the latest styles and novelties of the season. Give him a call.

It is informed that Atlanta is soon to be treated to a reading from the poets, by Mr. John R. Scott. Mr. Scott has rare natural qualifications as a reader, which have been assiduously cultivated under the tuition of the great master of elocutionary art, Mr. James E. Murdoch. It is designed to make these readings "an institution," and, as intellectual entertainment is none too plentiful nowadays, we trust they will be bountifully encouraged.

Two young attaches of rival houses made a bet the other day as to which house had sold the most during the day. One of them remarked that one of the salesmen in his house had sold over $4,000 worth of goods. "I'd bet you five dollars that he did not," said the other. "Done," was the reply, and the money was put up. They saw the clerk, and he replied that he had sold the goods. The rival house insisted that he should make an affidavit to that effect, which he did. He forked over the money and when asked how he is now, says, with emphasis, "I'm no better."

MERCHANT TAILORING has been reduced to a fine art. Some of our clothiers have made it a branch of their business with assured success—especially is this the case with Hineman & Bro., 56 Whitehall street, who have secured the services of one of the most experienced and accomplished cutters in Atlanta, and whose assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vesting, and cuttings of foreign and domestic manufacture for spring wear is now complete in all its departments. Hineman & Bro. have taken especial pains in making their selections, and gentlemen who wish to secure fashionable garments of the finest description should not fail to give them a call.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.—Atlanta is to have some amusement. Anna Dickinson and Olive Logan are to lecture here shortly. Byron, an actor of some repute, is also billed for Atlanta. Whether Bill Moore's purchase of household furniture and new broadcloth suit has anything to do with Anna Dickinson's visit, we can't say. If anybody can conquer Moore the can.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. We call attention to the thirteenth semi-annual statement of this sterling company. The exhibit is highly gratifying. They have 5,383 policies in force, with an amount insured for $14,926,753 41. The receipts for six months ending December 31, 1872, from life premium and renewals were $426,329 07. The surplus as regards policy holders is $426,326 10; above all liabilities $320,326 32. The flourishing condition of the company demonstrates the efficiency of its management, and guarantees to the policy holder that the investment has not been unwisely made.

> "LITTLE lips, so gently pressing
> Little fingers, soft caressing,"

is now the tune which our efficient Sheriff, A. M. Perkerson, fondly carols forth as he goes out on the discharge of his duty. The owner of those little lips, little fingers, dainty feet, and bright eyes, is of the male persuasion and weighs about ten and a half pounds. If during Fulton Superior Court, he should commence humming,

> "Bloop, bloop of thy father, sleep my boy,"

we hope Judge Hopkins will overlook it. We know the Solicitor General will, because he is fond of babies.

"Here's a health to thee, young Perkerson."

COLONEL ACTON, the meek and docile looking boy of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, spent a day and night in Covington this week. He obtained a large number of new subscribers to the excellent journal he represents. He left town, however, in deep distress and mortification, having been completely "wooled" again, at his favorite game, euchre.—*Covington Enterprise.*

The Colonel says, as long as tales are told out of school he will state that he was beat one game, but that he was in a fair way of cleaning up things generally, when the game was prudently jumped.

SHOWDEN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The former pupils of the late Thomas Showden organized a memorial association in Augusta on Thursday. Hon. H. Clay Foster is President, John M. Weigle, Secretary, and R. B. Morris Treasurer. We move that at the next meeting "Marc Antony" Nevin deliver an oration. Let the monument be built "To the Faithful Teacher."

AGAIN IN THE FIELD!—Steinheimer Bros. are again in the field with a new and elegant stock of spring dress goods, brown and bleached domestics, a complete line of trimmings to suit the present season, and a new invoice of Saratoga trunks, all of which we shall sell to suit the times. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

New York Store,
mar22-3tsuntuesweed 39 Whitehall street.

PERSONAL.—Colonel J. C. Wooten the erudite and handsome editor of the Newnan Herald honored our sanctum with his cheerful presence yesterday.

Colonel H. H Jones, the versatile traveling editor of the Telegraph and Messenger, called on us a few days since.

Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland gave a complimentary party at her residence on Thursday evening in honor of Hon. John E. Ward.

J. M. Willis, of the Dollar Savings Bank, has gone off on a tour to recuperate. May he soon re-wive.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—"Hamilton," in his article on the "Retail Trade," Friday morning, does a gross injustice to our wholesale grocery merchants when he says, "In the grocery trade the one exclusively wholesale house," etc. There are a score, or more of wholesale grocers—exclusively wholesale who do each of them a large trade. The sentence escaped our observation at the time. We hasten to correct the impression that might be produced by his article that Atlanta has only "one exclusively wholesale house." Country dealers come here for their supplies because they can make more ready money by doing so; our wholesale grocers are fully alive and amply qualified to meet all demands. They have developed such a trade that one house would not be able to supply the demand.

DR. J. A. JONES—THE INHALING SYSTEM. Dr J A Jones is now at the Kimball House in this city. Already patients are beginning to flock in to see him from all sections. We called on him yesterday and found him a courteous and intelligent gentleman.

Dr. Jones cures diseases of the lungs and throat—bronchitis, consumption, pleurites, congestion of the lungs and liver, and respiratory organs, by means of his inhaling system. His remedies are reduced to warm spray, and reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; the remedies are carried into the blood directly without having to go through the process of digestion. Dr Jones effects cures of opthalmia or sore eyes without resorting to burnings or caustics of any kind. In the past twenty years he has operated successfully in eleven hundred cases of strabismus or cross eyes. Since his advent to Georgia he has effected numberless cures. His works praise him everywhere. The afflicted would do well to consult him at once. From his well known reputation they can feel assured of skillful and successful treatment at his hands.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Editors Constitution:* An adjourned meeting of the manufacturers' Association will be held on Monday night, the 24th instant, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, over the Citizens' Bank.

Manufacturers in particular, and citizens, generally, friendly to an increase of our manufacturing industries, are invited to attend.

The object of the Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta is not only to protect, defend and promote the interests of manufacturers doing business here, but to suggest and press such measures as are calculated to increase and diversify manufacturing industries. Every citizen of Atlanta—every citizen of the South—no matter what his vocation, is directly interested, and should contribute his influence, and of his means, in furtherance of the objects proposed.

J. C Peck, President Manufacturers' Association.
R. F. Longley, Chairman Executive Committee.
A. Murphy, Chairman Committee on Statistics.
D. McBride, Chairman Committee on Business.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE.—"The house now stands at the head of the list of hotels in this country, and all who visit Atlanta should enjoy the luxury of stopping and being entertained there."

The above we copy from the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette.

Such is the reputation of the Kimball House, as expressed by the press over the State. Everywhere it is becoming famous for its extent, convenience, comfort, elegance, palatial sumptuousness, and ample means and appliances for the prompt gratification of every want and whim. The Kimball House is handsomely located near the Passenger depot, and in the neighborhood of first-class business houses. The telegraph and railroad offices and several banks are in the body of the building, and every kind of information especially for travelers is thus readily furnished by these accessible means.

Judiciously it is arranged with reference to the most advanced ideas of modern hotel life, and the rooms and passages are finished off in the best style. The office, bar, restaurant, etc., are a marvel of arrangement, convenience and elegance, the improvement of which surpasses anything of the kind in the State. The office by the genial Major is an attractive promenade for gentlemen and ladies, and is largely patronized for that purpose by the business of the house, and for this purpose by the business of the house, and at times it is, as it were, a vast parlor of flowers, on sick and gay in it, with the beautiful contrasts of the still more lively evolvers, having the admixture of a panorama, instead of a still life appearance.

To make the Kimball more attractive, the courteous and efficient proprietor, Colonel Rucker, has had the grounds fenced and the observatory, and now the shooter runs within one flight of the 7th telegraph having billiard and card tables placed up there for the accommodation of visitors. He is arranging for the accommodation of the over 400, and the house will be brilliantly lighted every night. On Monday a 200 horse power boiler will be placed in the house. He

Ladies' Misses and Children's [illegible] of all grades at REDUCED PRICES at mar22-d3t G. H. & A. W. Ponce's.

JUST RECEIVED.—Gents' Custom-made Boots and Congress Gaiters, of latest styles, at G. H. & A. W. Ponce's. mar22-d3t

ELEGANT CARPETS, Matting and fine Furniture, at Mayson's Auction, this morning. mar23-d1t

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER wanted for the spring season. Inquire at this office. mar23-d3t

GOOD NEWS.—M. & J. Hirsch, the popular Clothiers, 41 Whitehall street, have established an enviable reputation, and justly too, for their fair dealing with their customers. They are now opening their Spring Stock, which consists of everything known for Gentlemen's Wear, and at prices that defy competition. mar23-d1lapr1

GENTS' and Boys' Boots Congress Gaiters and lace Shoes, at REDUCED PRICES, at G. H. & A. W. Ponce's. mar22-3t

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'. feb11—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS. feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad! feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS. feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock. The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices dec28—dtf

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK. mar2-1mo

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS. feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11-dtf

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk. mar2-dimo L. COOK.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted to Rent,

A Three Room House,

CLOSE to Car Shed, east of Decatur street preferred. Rent must not be over $15 per month. The owner of such a dwelling, by addressing H. S., P. O. Box 283, can secure a good prompt paying tenant for not one month but it may be for several years. dec28-3t

500 Barrels Potatoes at Auction

WILL be sold by the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson, commencing Tuesday morning, 25th, at 10 o'clock, 500 Barrels of Irish Potatoes—Russet, Early Rose, Pink Eye, Peach Blow, etc.
Call Monday and examine them.
J. H BARRETT, Auctioneer.
dec21- 1t.

THE MANSION HOUSE, by Madam Wharton, adjoining Tremont House, Marietta street. This splendid house, so convenient, well arranged and desirable in every particular, has been remodelled and furnished in the best of style.
Parties desiring day board, or board and lodging, will find this house convenient to the business portion of the city. dec23-d1w

IMPORTANT.

THE Assistant Marshals who took the 9th Census, 1860, or their personal representatives, will find their interests advanced, by communicating their addresses to DANIEL O'C. CALLAGHAN, No. 435 7th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. mar23-dlaw5w

Spring Goods!

LOUIS de SAULLES & CO., 54 Whitehall Street,

HAVE a full line of all the late styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

DRESS GOODS. mar20-sat-tues-thurs

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, March 21, 1873.

JAMES M. BRYAN has applied for exemption of personality, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of April, 1873, at my office. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
mar22—w3w

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A WELL settled upland farm of 160 acres, lying a half way between Rome and Cedar Town, in Floyd county. Under fence, with good dwelling and barn. Will sell or trade for Atlanta suburban or city property.
Also an undivided half interest in 40 acres of land in Cobb county, about two miles from Marietta, on which is a good dwelling and most excellent tannery, with all appurtenances for tanning hides. Fine improved water power. Will be sold or traded for Atlanta suburban or city property.
Address P. O. Box 419, Atlanta, Ga.
mar23 dtwsu3time

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON COLLINS ST.,

SALE FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 28, 1873
At 4 o'clock on the premises,

LOCATED between Houston and Ellis streets, adjoining Bostelle and Mason's property—six Rooms, Kitchen and Servant's room. Everything about the place neat and in good order. Lot 50 by 185 feet, fronting on Collins street. Desirable neighborhood, and convenient to churches, schools and business. This property is unincumbered, will be sold upon terms of one-third cash, balance 8 and 16 months, with interest.
WALLACE & FOWLER,
mar23-sun-tues-fri Real Estate Agents.

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philada. Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d-6w3m

WEST End Floral Garden, Irwin & Thurmond, proprietors. We are prepared to furnish shrubbery, hot house and bedding plants, of all varieties. Orders promptly filled. mar23-d1m

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above well known and popular house, would respectfully say that no effort will be spared to render it a first class Hotel, and every effort will be made to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Up to date accommodations for all who will favor him with a call. mar23-d1m* J. MOSS.

Miss Mary Kennedy

BEGS TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND patrons that she has made an engagement with

J. M. HOLBROOK,

TO TAKE CHARGE IN CONNECTION WITH MISS B. A. CANNON, OF HIS

Millinery Department

THIS SEASON,

and will be pleased to have them call on her there, where they can be supplied with anything in the

MILLINERY LINE,

40 Whitehall Street—Up-stairs.
mar19—d6t

Jersey Apple Cider.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF

New Jersey Apple Cider.

For sale by GUTHMAN & HAAS.
mar18-dtf

BANK

—OF THE—

STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 19, 1873.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected

DIRECTORS,

TO SERVE UNTIL

The First of January, 1874:

R. W. MARSH, A. C. WYLY,
JAMES H. CALLOWAY, JOHN JONES,
L. P. GRANT, T. G. HEALEY,
R. P. MADDOX, W. W. BELL,
F. M. COKER,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, F. M. COKER was unanimously elected President, and W. W. BELL, Cashier.

This Bank will commence business in about two weeks from this time, on the

Corner of Decatur and Pryor Streets,

(East corner of the Kimball House) on a Capital of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars,

ALL PAID IN. mar20—d4t

A NICE 7-ROOM RESIDENCE,

ON MARIETTA STREET, in a good neighborhood with large lot on Street Railroad, which can be sold on [illegible] time—one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 10 per cent. interest. Possession given immediately. House would rent for $30 per month. In the neighborhood of W. C. Moore—known as the Pinkney Randall place.
Apply to WALLACE & FOWLER.
Atlanta, March 20, 1873—d3t

LARGE STOCK,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BULK MEAT, BACON, LARD,

Superior Sugar-cured Hams,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Terms—October and November—approved pay.

Also, sole U. S. Gunboats to Clark County.

W. H. C. MICKLEBERRY, A. R. SEAGO,
Late of Griffin, Georgia.
mar18—d1w8w1t

PEEL & SON.

UNION and after date, the Confectionery and Bakery hitherto conducted by me on Marietta street, will be carried on by the new firm of PEEL & SON.
mar13-d1w PEEL & SON.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL GILT EDGE PROPERTY.

W. J. WARD'S RESIDENCE.

A Rare Chance for Fine Investment.

Sale Wednesday Afternoon, March 26, 1873, at 4 o'clock on the premises.

THIS fine property is located on Washington street, in front of the City Hall. The house is new, convenient and built in the most substantial manner. It contains seven rooms, and is of modern design, with slate roof, water in and out, etc. The property is handsomely fenced, with hedge and a very valuable, bearing grape vine, etc. The lot is 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, and will be sold in two parcels if desired. Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from date. Deed to be made when the last payment is made. Any person wishing to examine the property before the day of sale can call on Mr. Ward, who resides on the premises. Sale positive, rain or shine. Don't forget the day and hour.
N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.
mar23-d3t

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N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.
mar23-d3t

CHICKERING PIANOS.

The Best and Cheapest Piano Manufactured.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

$425, $475, $500, $525, $600, &c.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS, BY

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street - - - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

Cheap Pianos from $265 to $400.
mar21—dtf-sixthfeb

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS,

PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

18 Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar21—dtf

1873. WILLIAM RICH & CO., 1873

15 Decatur Street, Opposite H. I. Kimball House,

JOBBERS OF

Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods,

Have now on sale the HANDSOMEST STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE ever offered in Atlanta.

NOVELTIES OPENING DAILY.

With LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES we are enabled to extend SUPERIOR inducements, particularly to CASH BUYERS.
MERCHANTS visiting the city should SEE AND PRICE OUR GOODS before purchasing.
WILLIAM RICH & CO.
☞ Catalogues on application. mar16—d3w6w

ESTEY ORGANS,

$60, $80, $100, $125, &c.

Sheet Music,

LARGEST CATALOGUES IN THE SOUTH

SMALL INSTRUMENTS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM EUROPE

PIANOS,

At all Prices and of all Makes—$265, $280, $300, &c.

☞ Send for Catalogues, Price Lists and specimen copy of "GEORGIA MUSICAL BULLETIN," (only $1 per annum) to GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
mar16—d f-sun-tues-fri 68 Whitehall Street.

Lost,

ON the street, a BUNDLE containing a WHITE LACE SHAWL, also, several pieces of POINT APLIQUE LACE. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at THE CONSTITUTION office. mar22—d3t

ONION SETS.

4 BARRELS WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETS, for sale by ANDERSON & WELLS, mar21-d3t Alabama street.

THE

H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE.

ATLANTA, GA., March 19, 1873.

Board, per Day,	$4 00
Board, per Day, 2d Floor	3 50
Board, per Day, 4th Floor	3 00
Board, per Day, above 4th Floor	2 50

Top Floors elegantly furnished—same as the Second below.
No charge on Baggage carried to or from the House. Baggage checked in the house to all important Points.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT on First Floors to Commercial travelers.
I have graded my Rooms as above to suit Country Merchants and the Traveling Public generally.
By the use of Agent I will have my new Rooms in and will run the Elevator from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M., making the top Rooms as accessible as the first.
Neither trouble nor expense shall be spared to make the Table EQUAL the best House in the South.
W. M. NICHOLLS,
mar14-d1mo(tuesday) Proprietor.

INKS

SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States, SCHENCK, 240 Fulton, 26 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 1-6m

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers

OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

441 and 443 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE the largest, most varied and attractive STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade—including equal grades of any house in the trade—including equal grades of any house in the trade—including equal grades of

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

RELIGIOUS.

THROUGH DEATH TO LIFE.

BY HENRY HAMMOND.

Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime?
Its life-time's growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blossoming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks into a thousand flowers;
This floral queen, in its blooming noon,
Is the pride of the tropical bowers.
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and in blooming dies.

Have you further heard of this Aloe plant
That grows in the sunny clime,
How every one of its thousand flowers,
As they drop in the blossom, its roots
Is an infant plant that falls to the ground;
In the place where it fell from the dying stem,
And rent as they bursted fiercely asunder!
Grow it forth a thousand-fold
By dying in that spring from the death of the old,
In the

Have you heard the tale of the Pelican,
The "Lone" Ghost of Nile,
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live loosely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender young,
And cares and toils for their good?
It brings them wanes from fountains afar,
And fishes the sea for their food.
In famine it gives them - what love can devise!
The blood of its bosom, and, feeding them, dies.

Have you heard the tale they tell of the Swan,
The snow-white bird of the lake?
It noiselessly floats on the silvery wave,
It silently sits in the brake;
For it saves its song till the end of life,
And dies, in the soft, still even,
Mid the golden light of the setting sun,
It sings as it soars into heaven!
And the blessed notes it hath back from the skies;
'Tis its only song, for in singing it dies.

You have heard these tales; sha'l I tell you one,
A greater and better than all?
Have you heard of Him whom the heavens adore,
Before whom the hosts of them all?
How He left the chaors and anthems above,
To suffer the shame and the pain of the cross,
And die for the life of His foes?
O Prince of the nobles! O Sufferer divine!
What sorrow and sacrifice equal to Thine

Have you heard of this tale—the best of them all—
The tale of the Holy and True?
He dies, but his life, in untold souls,
Lives on in the world anew.
His seed prevails, and is filling the earth
As the stars fill the skies above;
He taught us to yield up the love of life
For the sake of the life of love.
His death is our life, His loss is our gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

Now, hear these tales, ye weary and worn,
Who for others do give up your all;
Our Saviour hath told you, the seed that would grow,
Into earth's dark bosom must fall—
Must pass from the view, and die away,
And then will the fruit appear;
The grain that seems lost in the earth below,
Will return again full in the ear.
By death comes life, by loss comes gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

Religious Information.

METHODIST CHURCH ITEMS.

A religious meeting has been going on for the past five weeks with unabated earnestness on the part of both the preacher and the people in the Methodist Church, in Chester, South Carolina.

Here is the creed of the Rev. Mr. Corbett, the minister who was recently interrupted for his "profanity," at a recent meeting of the Methodist clergymen in New York: "I say, preach depravity, preach hell fire, hot damnation, scorching flames, and the devil, until the world shall be awakened."

The Americus, Georgia, District Conference will be held at Americus, beginning on Wednesday night before the first Sunday in April. Bishop Pierce to preside.

An important revival is going on in the Methodist Church of Newberry, South Carolina.

The Methodists are responding liberally to the call made upon them to raise $800,000 this year for the Missionary Department.

Dr. Deems authorizes the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt has given $300,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a University in Tennessee.

The Indian Conference of the Methodist Church, South has two seminaries, one among the Cherokees and the other among the Choctaws.

The oldest Methodist Church in the United States is St. George's, Philadelphia.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of South Carolina, claims to have 170 preachers and 48,900 members.

The ninth census of the United States shows that the Methodists have 25,978 organizations, 21,337 edifices, and property valued at $20,854,121.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Corrigan has been appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Jersey.

The new hospital of the Sisters of Charity, St. Louis, will be one of the finest of the kind in the United States, and will cost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Catholic Union of the Archdiocese of New York, celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday by a solemn high mass.

During the year 1872, 178 boys and guls were admitted into the Catholic Orphan's Asylum of Mobile.

MORMON CHURCH ITEMS.

The Mormons have in Utah 161 edifices for religious worship, capable of seating 85,350 persons. In California they have three; in Florida one; in Idaho two; Illinois two; Iowa one, and Nebraska one.

MORAVIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

The Moravians are usually well-to-do people in wordly affairs, and devote the surplus of their income almost exclusively to the church and educational purposes.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends have a membership of 57,650, according to the late census. Pennsylvania contributes 5,500 to this number—more than any other State.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ITEMS.

The Episcopal Bishop of New York, acting under the authority given him by a resolution of the late Diocesan Convention, has appointed a committee of fifteen to take measures for the establishment, in the city of New York, of a Cathedral of the Diocese.

The Protestant Episcopalians of the United States have 2,835 organizations, 2,601 edifices and church property valued at $36,514,540.

Forty-seven of the Episcopal churches in the city of New York, during the year 1872, contributed the sum of $345,316. Eight of these churches gave of that amount $647,073.

The colored Episcopal church at Louisville proves to be a success.

BAPTIST CHURCH ITEMS.

The State Baptist Convention assembles at Rome on the 25th of April.

Ninety-seven missionaries have been employed in Alabama alone by the Baptist Domestic Mission board at Marion.

The Baptists in Philadelphia number 14,700.

In the United States the Baptists have 19,720 organization, 19,720 edifices, and property valued at $39,229,221.

The net gain of the Baptists in Massachusetts during the last year, on a membership of 42,000, was only 48.

The Baptists in this country have 9 theological seminaries, 24 colleges and universities, and 57 academies, with over 500 instructors, and 9,000 students.

The Baptist Year Book for 1873 gives a membership of 1,896,382.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

The Presbyterians in the city of New York have ninety-two churches. The first church was organized in 1706.

There are now eleven churches in the Presbytery of Ningpo, China.

The Presbyterians have recently finished their church in Opelika.

A French Presbyterian Church has been organized in Brooklyn.

There were thirty thousand persons in the funeral procession of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, in Edinburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS INFORMATION.

The Advocate of Christian Holiness offers a premium of $25 for the best tract to demonstrate, from Scripture, the possibility of perfected holiness in this life, and the editor of the New York Observer offers $100 for a living specimen.

Many of the churches in Philadelphia are being visited with unusual awakening and ingatherings.

The Young Mens' Christian Association of Chicago proposes to supply all of the trains going out of that city with Bibles.

Rev. A. B. Earle has held a series of meetings in Plainfield, New Jersey, for several days, during which there were, in three hundred persons present. Rev. Mr. Earle was expected to leave to-day. These meetings continue, however, and engagements are expected to be made for a protracted revivalist is expected to visit Asheville this year.

EVANGELICAL UNION—PROJECT OF THE CINCINNATI CLERGYMEN.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Evangelical Ministerial Association of this city to-day took the initial steps of an attempt to form a union of Evangelical denominations. The plan adopted provides for a meeting of people of all denominations, at some future day, to confer as to a method for such union. At this meeting a brief paper on Cincinnati Church statistics is to be read, and an address will be delivered on points of agreement between different denominations, when further steps to be taken will be left to the meeting. Meantime ministers of various denominations are to exchange pulpits frequently.

READ WHAT DR. MCKELLAR OF THIS CITY SAYS OF DR. JONES' SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT—*Editors Telegraph and Messenger*: Having been a sufferer for many years with spiral irritation and general nervous debility, and after trying many remedies without relief, I came to the conclusion I could not be cured, and had about made up my mind that I never again would be free from pain, which at times was *intense*, and completely prostrated me. But in the short space of two weeks Dr. Jones has caused all my pains and diseases to disappear, and I consider myself *permanently cured* of a disease which had heretofore baffled all skill. I unhesitatingly recommend persons who are afflicted with chronic diseases to try Dr. Jones' treatment while it is in their reach.

J. D. MCKELLAR.

The people of Macon have persuaded Dr. Jones to extend his stay at Brown's Hotel in that city until the 21st of March.

Reading Notices.

I HAVE been for years opposed to Calomel, and since 1839 have used SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as a Vegetable Remedy, and can confidently assert that it h s exceeded my expectations, curing cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that were thought almost hopeless. GRENVILLE WOOD.
Wood's Factory,
mar18-deod1w&w1t Macon, Ga.

LIKE REGULARS ON DRESS PARADE the teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service they will still be as "good as new."
mar18-d1w

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."
mar18-dtus-tha sat

ANOTHER STEP IN SCIENCE.—Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is the wonder of the age. It supplies a want long felt. Easily applied and harmless.
mar18-d1w

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant Light Rolls, Biscuits, etc., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.
mar18-deod1w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET,
ce3—d1y New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deodly

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

TREASURY OF GEORGIA:

ATLANTA, March 10, 1873.

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, with interest at

EIGHT PER CENT.,

payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual instalments of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

on the 1st day of April, 1875, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1885. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being part of the contract,

IS IRREPEALABLE.

Being relieved from State, county, and municipal taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS EXECUTORS, Etc.

is especially called; and as they are issued in par for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities.

Their number, sizes, and time of payment will be as follows, viz:

1,600 bonds of $250 each, due in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.....$400,000
800 bonds of $500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.....400,000
400 bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886.....400,000

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old bonds or the currency to this department, receive certificates, if the bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the bonds; and on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the bonds delivered. Choice of Bonds to first applicants.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer.

All the papers in the State are requested to publish until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to the Treasury for payment.
mar11-d1thapri

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite G R Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last-named street, we have found necessary to open within the city limits, for the convenience of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them, and we will not fail to

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan8—3dm

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 9 Bagley's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I will be pleased to see all customers and friends.
sep30—d1m J. E. BAGLEY.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Frank W. Hall, et al., the following case, to-wit:

Frank W. Hall versus The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hoar Mining Company.

I have levied upon, as the property of The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hoar Mining Company, the following described property:

Lands in the twelfth district of the first section of originally Cherokee, now Lumpkin county, as follows:

Lots numbers 1,026, 1,136, 1,251 and 1,252, each containing forty acres; lot number 986 (except the mines and mining rights) containing forty acres. The north half (except the mines and mining rights) of lot number 988. The mineral interest of all mines and minerals, with the privilege of working the same in lots number 1,026, 1,136, 1,251, and 1,252, and all of lots number 986, 988, and 796, that lie south of a line drawn twenty feet north of the north bank of Cane Creek, following the meanders of said creek as it now runs.

Lands in the eleventh district, same section and county, as follows:

Lot number 1,125 (except the mineral interest). The west half of lot number 1,126. Two acres of lot number 1,127, including the mill shoal and mill yard and location and all pine timber (with the right of cutting and removing it) on lots numbers 904, 905 and 906.

Leasehold estates, all in the twelfth district, same section and county, as follows:

Leasehold estate in lot number 826, comprehending the privilege of working the gold surface and deposits until exhausted; leasehold in lot number 827, comprehending the right to work it for gold until exhausted with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lots numbers 901, 902, 903, 950 and 1,004, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other minerals; leasehold in lots numbers 1,005, 1,007 and 1,079, comprehending the right to work them for gold and other minerals till exhausted, with free use of the requisite timber and water; leasehold in lot number 1,008, comprehending the right to work it for gold amp other valuable minerals till exhausted, with free use of water and timber for mining purposes; leasehold in northeast corner of containing twelve acres, more or less, of lot number 994, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other metals till exhausted; also, the twenty stamp pounding mill with the machinery and fixtures appertaining to the same, situated on the above lot number 1,008, and also dwelling houses, barns, Blacksmith's shop and other outbuildings on said lot; also, the Yahoola Canal, situated in said county of Lumpkin, and used to convey water for mining purposes from the Yahoola River to the neighborhood of Dahlonega, being about twenty miles in length and composed in part of ditches, in part of iron pipe, in part of flumes and in part together with all the rights of way for said canal, and all privileges of timber, water, rock and earth appertaining thereto, will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in Aprilnext,

between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage,

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrian Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 194, as described in a deed made to A. A. Stewart by J. R. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrian orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 95 fronting on Etowah street, and running back to Lincoln street, being a lot owned and occupied on June 21, 1867, by James B. Flournoy, known as the Horshaw property, in Etowah division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Cooss division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Second street and Maiden Lane, Cooss division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and including a one and one-half story building, with the lot fronting on Maiden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb3-w5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Hugh Douglas & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Hugh Douglas & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Gordon county, Georgia, together with the store house thereon, fronting on Railroad street in the town of Calhoun in said county, and occupied by J. H. Arthur as a store house Also, Lot No. 3, 11th section, 14th district in said Gordon county, with the brick dwelling house thereon and now occupied by said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar4-d1aw5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Henrys, Smith & Townsend versus James L. Logan.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting 88 feet on Houston street, extending back south 100 feet, at right angles with the front line, bounded east by Stacey's lot, and west by Shaw's property, being a part of land lot number 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and State of Georgia, being the lot on which James L. Logan now resides, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April.

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2-d1aw5w United States Marshal.

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND fitted them up in the latest and most improved style, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent fatality in the delivery of work may give to thousands of hands, I may say, however, a full corps of experienced workmen.

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute neatly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,
feb26—3tmon POST OFFICE BOX 349.

LANIER HOUSE,

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[Cards of not exceeding one inch, under this head, $10 per month; $5 for six months; $3 for three months; $1 for one month. Payable in advance.]

LAW CARDS.

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Cherokee circuit, and those of Cobb, Paulding, Franklin, Habersham, White, Hall, and give attention to collections and oth r claims.
feb26—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Supreme Court of Fulton county, the Superior Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, Kiser's new building.
mar4—1y

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas and Fayette, in the Supreme Court of Fulton district, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan4-d3m

ERNEST JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE,
Supreme Court Reporter.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Courts of the State of Georgia, the Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street.
jan7-d1m

JAMES A. STACEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Fairburn, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made.
dec19 d1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia.
jan28—d1m

JAMES A. NISBITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
Special attention given to Collections.
apr13—d1y

L. D. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dublin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Clinton, Dodge, Dooly, Laurens, Pulaski, Houston, Marion, Twiggs, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta.
may15—d1y

J. A. ST. JOHN, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Eastern circuit, in the Supreme Courts of the State, in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract.
apr27—1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted.
apr27—d3m

RICHARD ARMISTEAD, WARREN G. WINSLOW.

ARMISTEAD & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents also.
apr25—d3m

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Kibert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Wilkinson, Greene, Washington and Columbia.
apr18—d1y

PETER FRANCISCUS SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend personally to the collection of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
march8—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate Agent.
jan15—d3w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled.
nov23—d1m

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. H. SHAY, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$5 per month (16 lessons, one hour each). He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them.
nov6—d1y

IAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
mch1—d1y

DR. R. S. HILLIPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
jan7-d1y

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

CAT TAIL MILLET.

THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT,

For Sale by

Mark W. Johnson,

Seedman, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sunflower Seed wanted. mar. 9-d1w

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast sum of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
" " "		50,000
" " "		25,000
" " "		20,000
" " "		10,000
" " "		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 " "	500 "	25,000
80 " "	400 "	32,000
100 " "	300 "	30,000
150 " "	200 "	30,000
590 " "	100 "	59,000
9,000 " "	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 and Nothing counted. Agents wanted for presents than tickets to this BANQUET OF WEALTH, or more likely to produce greater satisfaction; results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowments of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever sacred to its citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.
FARMERS & DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand, (April 8th,) we would advise all to send for tickets IMMEDIATELY, if they would avoid the rush and delay inevitably unavoidable in the few days preceding the Drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. E BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.
Agent Public Library Ky.
PHILLIPS & CREW, REDWINE & FOX, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
H. E. HAMMET, Agent, Marietta, Ga.
jan15 dnAwow-april

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged, on Fair street. One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK for sale by the manufacturers.

For purchasing all on the undersigned, corner of Loyd and Wheat streets, or address me at P. O. Box 68, Atlanta.
dec22-d1f T. G. HINMAN.

Wanted.

A GOOD House Keeper and Upper Hands to take entire charge of an establishment, one for me to instruct three little boys, aged respectively three, five and nine years.

To the right person, with no incumbrance, a good salary and a comfortable, permanent home will be given.

Address with full particulars and references

BOX 112,
Atlanta Post-office.

PETER LYNCH

99 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

Gilbert's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECEIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.

Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 31—d6m.

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternoel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano.
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3.50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you sending Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano. I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place

With many thanks for your kind pair ronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Send for Catalogues.

MARK W JOHNSON.
jan8—d4wtsu

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d4w3m

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 7 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec31-d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK,
W. O. ASHLEY,
feb1—d6m J. H. ELLSWORTH,
L. H. HALL.

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

OF

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article entrusted to our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Flow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with Cash buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.

J. & S. JONES & CO.,
jan21—d3mo HOME, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 300 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one land equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec16—d till april 1st, 1873

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, (or the Bridge)
jan28— 1tdy1-d1mon ATLANTA, Ga.

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 57TH GEORGIA REPORTS promptly. Post 10 by the last of March. Price will be one dollar per volume, sheep binding, $4.50 per volume. Express, will follow immediately. Both volumes will be sent only to those who subscribe and pay $9.00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 55, both included, may be had from either of us at $3 00 per volume.

H. J. HARKNESS,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—d3m

Specie Payments Resumed.

LEE SMITH'S,

feb27—d1y NO. 16 MARIETTA STREET.

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience as Book-keeper, desires a situation as such. Best of references given. Apply at this office.
jan15—d1f

GUANOS.

PHŒNIX GUANO.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipulated Guano.

THESE celebrated Guanos, imported and prepared by Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., are for sale for cash or on credit on accommodating terms, payable in cotton, by

Special attention is called to the use of the Phœnix Guano compound with Cotton Seed. Send or apply as above for Circulars giving testimonials from planters of Ga., Ala., etc.

J. A. ANSLEY, Agent,
feb15—dcod3w Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock	A. M.
Leaves Atlanta	4.30	P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40	P. M.
Arrives at Augusta	3.30	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M.
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.37	A. M.
Arrives at Augusta	7.00	A. M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 40	P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 50	A. M.
Arrives Atlanta	7 45	A. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1.35	A. M.
Leaves Macon	7.35	A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1.35	P. M.
Arrives at Macon	7.35	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	9.30	P. M.
Leaves Macon	10.00	P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.30	A. M.
Arrives at Macon	6.30	P. M.

Western and Atlantic Railro